PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 50,819—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	17th Oct.
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
P.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
P.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
P.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
P.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
P.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th ,,
			1897
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
P.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
P.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	30th ,,
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	13th ,,
M.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th ,,
M.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	6th March.
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	13th ,,
M.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th ,,
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	24th ,,
M.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Raseovich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	GdeGrisogono	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

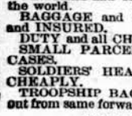
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 10, 1896.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W., and 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 200.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 17th Oct., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 15th Oct., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 15th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 20th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,905 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

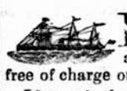
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 21th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 14th October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	Paul	4,255	22nd Oct.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

SEASON 1897.

WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.

No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.

Lists of sailings, fares, &c., on application to

THOS. COOK & SON.
BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! ! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

1896—SHOOTING SEASON—1896.

CARTRIDGES

CAREFULLY AND SKILFULLY LOADED ACCORDING TO THE WELL-KNOWN "FIELD" INSTRUCTIONS.

LOADED WITH
CURTIS AND HARVEY'S AND PIGOU WILKS AND LAWRENCE'S WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE POWDERS,
SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY, LIMITED,
AND

ELEY'S BROWN CASES,

Per 100, Rs. 10. Per 1,000, Rs. 90. Cash.

No EXTRA CHARGE for loading with SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

GUNS, RIFLES, ACCESSORIES, AND AMMUNITION OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

CATALOGUES (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.

NOTE.—Intending purchasers are requested to note that a little delay occurs in sending out cartridges, as a special police permit has always to be obtained.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS IN ORDER OF DEMAND.

THE LIST appended gives a fair idea of the public taste of the moment. It shows a variety and also continued appreciation of the leading works of fiction. The order of the titles is of no significance :—

	Rs.	a.
The Mighty Atom, by Marie Corelli	2	0
A Victory won, by Annie S. Swan	2	0
Dartmoor Idylls, by S. Baring Gould	2	0
The Animal Story Book, edited by Andrew Lang	4	8
Flotsam. By H. Seton Merriman	2	0
His Honor and a Lady. By S. J. Duncan	2	0
March Hares. By George Forth	3	0
The Mind of the Master. By John Watson (Ian Maclaren)	4	0
The Heart of Princess Osra. By Anthony Hope	2	0
The Courtship of Morrice Buckler. By A. E. W. Mason	2	0
The Scenery of Switzerland. By Sir John Lubbock	4	8
The Heart of the World. By Rider Haggard	2	0
In Scarlet and Grey. By F. Henniker	3	0
The Downfall of Prempeh. By R. B. Powell	3	8
Barabbas. By Marie Corelli	2	0
The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. By A. Conan Doyle	2	0
The Broom Squire. By S. Baring-Gould	2	0
Briseis. By William Black	2	0
A Rising Star. By David Christie Murray	2	0
Jude the Obscure. By Thomas Hardy	2	0
Cameos By Marie Corelli	2	0
The Sorrows of Satan. By Marie Corelli	2	0
Three Men and a God. By Lt.-Col. Newnham Davis	2	10

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,400,000 PREMIUM INCOME.....£250,000 INTEREST INCOME £100,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured at Special Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Native Lives Assured at Ordinary Rates.
Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency,

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !

"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity and Brilliancy of Colour.

Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."

(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors.) Charlton, London, England, or to

LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.,

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SERRAVALLOS'
FERRUGINOUS QUININE-
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN
TONIC OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON

OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength, giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price : Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per doz., Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT

EUCALYPTIZED CRYSTALS.

INVALUABLE for
DISINFECTING ROOMS.
DISINFECTING CLOTHES.
KEEPING OFF INSECTS.

Per Bottle Cash, Re. 1-4. Credit, Re. 1-7.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office.*

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

"CHEAP LINES,"

but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

FULLY JEWELLED.

with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (!) seems to find attractions for many ; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but mitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better lasses of watches, they are of use only when

WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.

All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

FOUR CENTURIES.

Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day ; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,

are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs.	550
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	,,	600
18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case	,,	625
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	,,	225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	,,	240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	,,	250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN THE MALLIE FILTER BY THE USE OF PASTEUR THEORIES.

The following are some of the results obtained at the Laboratory of Toxicology of Paris, with these magnificent Filters :—

January 27th, 1892.

1. A sample of flood water was examined and found to contain 1,200 colonies of bacteria. A sample was filtered through AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTERS and examined, and there were found, after 48 hours, NO colonies of bacteria whatever.

2. A culture of TYPHOID BACCILUS in beef-tea was added to water and filtered—no BACILLI PASSED THROUGH THE FILTER.

3. A culture of anthrax bacilli was passed through with similar results. A guinea-pig INOCULATED WITH THE CULTURE DIED IN 36 HOURS ; another guinea-pig inoculated with the filtered LIQUID WAS ABSOLUTELY UNAFFECTED.

The immense number, the regular size, and the minuteness of the grains of Amianthus Porcelain explain its rapid filtering property and its impenetrability to microbes bacilli.

Signed—Dr. R. Durand Fardel and Dr. F. Bordas.
Paris, 26th May, 1892.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BEYNON & CO., } SOLE RETAIL AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.
MADRAS.

BUT WHY SUFFER Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD?

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL, FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

CHUBB'S FIRE PROOF
AND
THIEF RESISTING SAFES

f the Latest Style and Design will a rrive per s. s. "Carthage." Following are in Stock of the latest arrival :—

SIZE.

22" by 17' by 16"
20" by 20" by 20"
31" by 24" by 22"
38" by 20" by 23"

Our Stock of Patent Detector Locks, Combination Latches, Cash, Jewel, Paper and Writing Boxes and Deed Chests is worth inspecting.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT,
AGENT FOR
MESSRS. CHUBB AND SONS,
LOCK AND SAFE CO., LD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "HIROSHIMA MARU," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain MACAULAY, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the departure of the steamer.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 14th October, 1896.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 27th October, 1896, for constructing MORTUARIES and POST MORTEM ROOM in connection with the Sir J. J. Hospital. Value of work is about Rs. 15,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

S. REBSCH, A.M. I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 14th October, 1896.

NEW TENNIS FLANNELS
All Shades of Colour and Styles.
DRABS, BROWNS, GREYS.
Lounge Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 30.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., No. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 P.M., or so soon as the business of the Ordinary General Meeting convened on the same day shall be concluded, to transact business intimated to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th October, 1893.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place in the KODIBAG DEPOT, near Karwar, from 16th November, 1896.

2. The probable quantity of timber that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

Teak	2015 tons of 50 cubic feet each.	
Blackwood	3 tons	" "
Junglewood	5 tons	" "

3. The timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. of Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D. of Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 11th September, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BHAWOORAM RAGHOBA, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, situate at No. 4, Hummum Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims if any.

All that piece or parcel of Batty ground or Foras Land settled under Act VI of 1851, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, to the North of the Elphinstone Road and close to the Tooisey Water Main-pipe in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9521 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 62, 51, E8, and new Nos. a-1945, 12817, and new survey Nos. 1-1931, 2 × 2 a-1932 and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the water course and the Tooisey Water Main-pipe, on or towards the West by the property of Gopinath Eknath, on or towards the North by the properties of Hoosunjee Hormusjee Kharas and others, and on or towards the South by the properties of A. F. deSa, and Rev. Braz Fernandes.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1896.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT
MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery. Including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th October, 1896.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, for DASERA (Hindu) HOLIDAY.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.
Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only ! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STURB-

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:
GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.
MEMBERS :

The Marquess of Lansdowne.	Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes,
Field Marshal Lord Roberts.	General Sir Allen Johnson.
Mr. George Allen.	Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.	Mr. A. Lawrence.
Sir Stewart Bayley.	General Sir R. Low.
Mr. William Blackwood.	Sir Alfred Lyall,
Sir Edward Braddon.	General Sir O. Newmarch.
Rev. A. G. Butler.	Sir Andrew Scoble.
Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke.	Field Marshal
General Sir E. Collen.	Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Sir Auckland Colvin.	Field Marshal
Sir Juland Danvers.	Sir Donald Stewart.
General C. H. Dickens.	General R. Strachey.
Sir Mortimer Durand.	General Sir A. Taylor.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.	Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Captain Hext, R.N.	Mr. W. C. Unwin.
Mr. A. P. Howell.	General Sir George White.
Sir W. W. Hunter.	General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL
TO THE LATE
SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held, on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. H. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
Major-General J. Duncan.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.
Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B.
Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
J. F. Finlay, Esquire, M.A., C.S.I.
Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
Colonel J. A. Miley.
James Walker, Esquire, C.I.E.
Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary,
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay ; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta ; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,
T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.
Simla, 8th July, 1896.

ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.
Price :—Rs. 2 per box.
B. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
For India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

S. PERRIER & CO.,
BORDEAUX.
Fresh Consignments of the
BEST VERMOUTH
From the above Firm to Hand.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.

RETAIL AGENTS :—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON : THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LTD.,
BOMBAY.

TENNIS SHOES.
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 16-12.

TENNIS SHOES.
WHITE CANVAS
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 11-4.

CRICKET SHOES.
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 16-12.

CRICKET BOOTS.
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 21-12.

CASH OR V. P. P.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph.
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times.
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
F. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	25 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors :—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS
OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES :—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 6 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,06,292 9 8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358 14 2
Sundries	"	1 09,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 1

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France. Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof where travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests on dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough : it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Ronth Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 54m. Sun sets, 5h., 37m. High water, 7-9m., 7-20s. Low water, 1-48a.
Banks closed: Dassera holiday.
Gymkhana Golf match handicap, second round.
Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis.
Dramatic performance: Convent Hall, Clare Road, 6 p.m.
Cricket: Army and Navy C. S. vs. B. V. Rifles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Hiroshima Maru and Nowshera entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Arabia and Balduino left the dock yesterday.

DASSERA FAIR.—The annual Dassera fair is to be held, to-day, at Mombadavie.

THE KHOJA DEBATING SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of this society Mr. Ismailbhai Aladin Premji will deliver a lecture on Philosophy in its various employments, at the Khoja Mukjibhai Library, on the 18th inst., at 10-30 a.m. Mr. Mahomedbhai Jaffer Mukhi will preside.

DAIVADNYA CASTE FUND MEETING.—What "Fair Play" writes is, we are informed, totally wide of the mark so far as the chairman is concerned. We are assured he was well qualified to preside at the meeting as he had done before on several occasions. Further correspondence on this subject must now cease.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Shaik Abdul Rahiman to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on the charge of causing the death of Shaik Ismail Jungli under circumstances already reported.

A SURETY FORFEITED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, ordered the surety of Rs. 200, deposited for Joquim Coelho, to be forfeited for his non-appearance on the last occasion. Accused stood charged with assaulting Jerome Pinto, a dining-house keeper. He went with two companions to the dining-room, and after having satisfied their hunger, they left without paying for it, and when payment was demanded, accused struck him. The charge being proved, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT OF A BRUTAL STEP-MOTHER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Ameena, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Doctor Street, with voluntarily causing hurt to her step-daughter, Fatma, aged five years, by branding her by means of a heated pair of tongs. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but in extenuation of the offence stated that the girl was in the habit of pilfering. His Worship convicted the woman, and sentenced her to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders resident in India was held, yesterday, at the company's office, 2 Forbes Street, for the purpose of electing a member of committee in place of Mr. D. Gostling, who retired by rotation but was eligible for re-election; and of electing an auditor and to fix his remuneration. Mr. D. Gostling presided. On the motion of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Mr. D. Gostling was re-elected a member of committee; and on the motion of the chairman, Mr. J. P. Cornforth was elected an auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 250. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. T. Stephenson, the manager of Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s establishment at Byculla, reported to the police, on Tuesday, the theft of a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 45. The complainant missed the property about the middle of September last, from his dining-table, where he had placed it after taking it out of a box. He then questioned the servants, who denied all knowledge of the property, and he made no complaint to the police at the time. On the morning of the 7th instant, a servant, named Vishnoo Bhiwa, gave certain information to complainant in consequence of which, Rama Rutnoo, a servant, was given in police custody. The police made inquiries, but have not yet recovered the property. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the servant, Rama Rutnoo, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft, as a servant, of the necklace in question. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries into the matter with a view to trace the stolen property.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COTTON GODOWN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Lower Colaba, touching the death of Moansee Nansee, a Hindu labourer, aged about fifty years, residing at Chinch Bunder 1st Road, Mandvie, and employed at a cotton godown belonging to Damji Urjoon and Co., at Lower Colaba. About 1 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, the deceased met his brother-in-law at the Colaba cotton green, and spoke to him that he would like to leave Bombay and go to his native country, on account of the bubonic fever. The brother-in-law told him that he might go on Saturday next and take his children with him. Deceased, who was then quite well, separated and went to work in his godown. About 3 p.m., the deceased was on the top of a tier of pressed cotton bales removing some bales, when the top bale on which he was standing gave way, and he was hurled down with it on the floor, the bale falling on him, and killing him on the spot. His skull was fractured, and he was bleeding from the nose, mouth, and ears. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DISTURBANCE IN THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the charge of using abusive language, etc., preferred by Mrs. Rachel Rosseberg against John Weiss and Bertha Weiss under circumstances. Mr. Crage, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. D'Souza defended the accused. Mr. De Souza urged that there were many discrepancies in the evidence of witnesses, and remarked that the only reliable evidence was that of Constable Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, he being the only disinterested witness. If his evidence was to be believed, then it was proved that it was the complainant who began the row. Mr. Crage contended that the very position in which Constable Fevel was at the time of the row, rendered it impossible for him to know what actually took place. His own admission was that he did know who began the row. The quarrel of the 19th September last was proved to the hilt. The cross-examination would not break down the evidence for the prosecution on that point. The magistrate held that the second accused was guilty of using abusive language, and she was fined Rs. 35. First accused was found not guilty and was therefore discharged.

ASSAULTING AND OBSTRUCTING A RAILWAY EMPLOYE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Munshi, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, prosecuted one Reubin Daniel, a time-keeper in the Standard Mill, and Benjamin Palker, a foreman in the Wadia Mills, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of assaulting and obstructing a gateman, doing duty at the Elphinstone Road level-crossing, on the 26th of August last. Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. About 7 o'clock in the evening of the day in question, when the down and up trains were about to pass through the level-crossing, accused No. 1 went up to the gateman and asked him to allow him to cross the level-crossing in order to enable him to catch the train. The gateman refused to open the gate, and asked Reubin to wait until the train had passed. The accused, however, would not listen to this advice, and, entering the lines through the wire fence, went towards the down fence, where the gateman stopped him, and having remonstrated with him, told him to go with him to the station-master. Reubin got excited, and gave the gateman a box on the chest. The gateman thereupon caught hold of Roobin, and attempted to take him to the station-master, when accused delivered him another blow. The gateman, however, would not let go the hold, and No. 1 called his freind, No. 2, who slapped the complaintant, and having liberated his friend from the gateman's clutches, they both left. The matter was reported to the Railway police, who obtained the names of the accused and served them with summonses. His Worship, after recording the evidence, convicted both the accused, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

SAD SUICIDE OF A PARSEE WOMAN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Ripon Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of a Parsee woman, named Aimai, aged thirty years, wife of one Kawasji Nusserwanji Doctor, an engine driver in the G. I. P. Railway Company. About five or six months ago the husband of the deceased's sister left for Mombassa, in Africa, and since then the latter has been residing with the deceased and her husband and four children. Deceased Aimai and her husband lived happily together, but some disagreement arose between deceased and her sister, whose name is Bhicaiji, regarding some household work, and they had quarrels almost every day. About 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, they again quarrelled about the same thing, and they went into their respective rooms. About 5 o'clock in the evening deceased's husband left home to attend his duty, leaving deceased, her children, and her sister in the house. In the evening the children were served with the meals, but deceased, who then appeared to be sullen, did not take anything and went to bed with her children in the front part of the house. About 5 o'clock in the morning deceased's brother-in-law, Perozshah Nusserwanji Doctor, was arousedji by hearing the deceased's youngest child, about twelve months old, crying, and on going to the room, knocked at the door. On hearing the knock, the deceased's sister also awoke, and she too went up to the deceased's room, and they knocked at the door most violently; but receiving no reply from within except the crying of the baby, they pushed open the door. On entering the room they found the deceased seated on the floor with her youngest child in her lap. Deceased's eyes were closed, and she appeared to be drowsy. Perozshah shook Aimai, and asked her what the matter was with her, but she did not answer. The child, which was crying in her lap, was soon taken up by the sister. From the position of the deceased and her child it is supposed that deceased must have been nursing the child in her lap, when the poisonous dose which had been self-administered some time before operated, and she became unconscious and the child commenced crying. Dr. Ghaswalla was immediately summoned, and he on arrival used the stomach pump and removed the contents of the stomach, which smelt strongly of opium. Aimai, however, never came to herself, and died in about fifteen minutes in the presence of the doctor. While Dr. Ghaswalla was cleaning the stomach pump he found a letter written by deceased lying on the table. The letter, which was written in Gujarati, was addressed to her husband. In the letter deceased stated that she left this world on account of her sister Bhicaiji, whom she did not turn out of the house, although desired by her husband to do so. She requested her husband to take care of the children and the house, and to drive Aimai out of the house. Deceased further stated that she would go to heaven, but her sister, Bhichaiji, who was responsible for deceased's deed, would go to hell and be punished by the Almighty. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, O. V. Muller, S. Rebsch, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Fazulbhai Visram, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

OCCUPANCY OF ROADS BY MAHOMEDANS FOR RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

The Committee next proceeded to consider memorandum, from the Commissioner, reporting on a letter, dated 12th ultimo, from Mr. Munshi M. E. Nag, regarding the occupancy of roads by Mahomedans on the occasion of religious ceremonies, called "Giarmi." Mr. Vincent remarked that the Mahomedans were in the habit of occupying the whole length of the streets in the locality they resided. The streets were blocked to such an extent as to make it impossible for people to pass through the streets, and in case of a fire, of which there were many chances, it would be a difficult thing to take the necessary appliances to the scene. Such roads were taken possession of by the Mahomedans, sometimes for several days together. He asked the members of the Standing Committee if any particular community had a claim to obstruct the traffic and practically exclude the general public from any public street. He himself was very friendly with the Mahomedan community, but he was sure the Committee would agree with him in the view that for the convenience of a few, many should not be put to danger and risk.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla pointed out that the ceremonies were very religiously and sacredly observed by the Sooni section of the Mahomedan community, who had been enjoying the right of occupying the public streets in the Mahomedan locality from times immemorial. He thought necessary precautions were taken by the parties concerned, and obstruction should not be put in the way of getting the necessary permit for the purpose. For, if it was done, there would be a strong ill-feeling created among them.

Mr. Vincent remarked that the obstruction was not on his part, but it was on the part of the Mahomedans. He did not think Mr. Ibrahim had visited such a gathering, for if he had, he must have noticed that no passage was left even for one man to pass, the whole street being occupied by those participating in the ceremony.

Mr. Kabraji endorsed the views of the Police Commissioner, but he begged to point out that whenever he visited such gatherings he had always found that a passage was allowed for people to pass through the street.

Mr. Vincent: Not always.

Mr. Ibrahim said that he had experienced the same thing as Mr. Kabraji.

Mr. Kabraji said that they always kept a small passage to pass through.

Mr. Vincent: Not for aman of your proportions.

Mr. Shroff inquired if they took possession of such streets for one night or for a series of nights?

Mr. Vincent: For a series of nights. I have no personal feeling in the matter, and though I like to oblige the Mahomedans in that matter, I am opposed to their occupying entire streets and blocking them up against the public. The streets are not meant for the use of the Mahomedans only, and they should not block them up.

Mr. Ebrahim pointed out that all the houses in the street were generally occupied by the Mahomedans, and therefore the occupancy was not objected to by the residents, considering that the religious feelings of a very large number of Mahomedan citziens were concerned in this, and therefore the Municipal and the Police Commissioners will do well to afford every facility for the purpose of these ceremonies as far as possible.

Mr. Vincent remarked that the Mahomedans were allowed the use of the streets out of indulgence.

Mr. Ibrahim said that every community had a similar right for the performance of religious ceremonies.

Mr. Vincent: Mr. Ibrahim is not right if he says the law gave them the right. What I urge is that if at all they occupy the street they must take half or two-thirds, or even three-quarters of it, but not the whole of it without leaving any passage.

Mr. Ibrahim agreed that there must be a passage kept open.

On the motion of Mr. Vincent, seconded by Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, it was resolved that with reference to the letter regarding the occupancy of the roads by the Mahomedans on the occasion of Barwi and "Giarmi" ceremonies, Mr. Munshi M. E. Nag be informed that the alteration in regard to the terms on which permission was granted to place chairs and benches in a street during the ceremonies had been made by the request of the Police Commissioner with the object of avoiding inconvenience to foot passengers and the obstruction of vehicular traffic. Under the arrangements permission to place chairs and benches in the street if only sanctioned on the production by the applicant of a written concurrence of the said Commissioner to such sanction being granted. No fee would be charged for the permit.

MALABAR AND CUMBALLA HILL SEWERAGE WORKS.

The Commissioner requested sanction to the continuance for six months, from 1st September, 1896, up to the end of the current financial year, of the staff of the Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Sewerage Works, at a cost of Rs. 4,194, to be debited to the balance of Rs. 6,527 of the provision of Rs. 13,654 made in the grant of Rs. 1,57,025 for cost of the sewerage works of that portion of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Districts, which could be sewered on the simple gravitation system, sanctioned by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 6099, dated 5th September 1895.

The Committee accorded the necessary sanction.

STORM-WATER DRAIN IN THE MINT

The Committee accorded sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 6,735 from surplus cash-balance to meet the estimated cost of renewing and repairing a portion of the double barrel storm-water drain in the Mint compound running from a point in the Mint road near the entrance to the Town Hall.

THE GAS COMPANY AND THE MUNICIPLITY.

The Committee considered letter No. 13074, dated 8th instant, and memorandum No. 13282 of 12th idem, to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding copies of correspondence with the Gas Company on the subject of liability for damages arising from gas illuminations, and stating that, as the company refuse to give either a general indemnity or to obtain a permit in the form drawn up by the Municipal solicitors, the further immediate instructions of the Corporation are requested as the Dewali holidays are approaching and a speedy decision has to be arrived at.

It was resolved to forward the memorandum to the Corporation to be brought before the Monday meeting as an urgent matter.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS IN PAREL.

The following was recorded with the expression of the Standing Committee's concurrence with the Commissioner's action in the matter therein referred to:—Letter to the Secretary, No. 13290, dated 12th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that the Health Officer has recently pressed on his attention the state of Lalwady in Parel, and advised that the house-connections must be carried out there without delay. He (the Commissioner) concurs in this view and, as the matter is urgent, and there is no chance of getting the work put through by the owners within any reasonable time (notices having been twice served on them and fines levied without result), he has directed the Drainage Engineer to proceed with the work after issuing the usual notices under sections 231 and 260 of the Municipal Act. The costs to be recovered subsequently under section 491 of the Act.

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

The Committee sanctioned the transfer of Mr. L. W. Michael, manager, Corporation Office, to officiate as Assistant Assessor and Collector, and cancelled the unexpired portion of his privilege leave from the 12th instant.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effect as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. It is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Re.1-2 Rs. and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HOSKING.)

CHILD MARRIAGES AMONG PARSEES.

BAI SHIRINBAI, DAUGHTER OF MUNCHERJEE SHERIADJEE BHARUCHA VS. KHURSHEDJEE NASARVANJEE MASSALAWALLA.

THE following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice in this case, which was a second appeal by the original plaintiff, Shirinbai, from a decision of Mr. C. Fawcett, full-power Assistant Judge at Broach, who confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge and dismissed the appeal of Shirinbai with costs.

Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in giving the court's decision, said: The first question which has to be considered in this appeal is whether the suit is within time. The plaintiff, Shirinbai, as found by the lower Courts, was born on the 20th September 1876. Her marriage with the defendant, which she impeaches, took place in or about the year 1889. On the 20th September 1894 she therefore attained the age of 18 and on the 20th September 1897 the age of 21 years. On the 11th September 1890 within three years of the latter date she filed the present suit in which she prays for a decree declaring that the marriage ceremony performed in her infancy did not create the status of wife and husband between her and the defendant. It is admitted that Article 120 of the schedule to the Limitation Act governs the present case, as no other article in the schedule applies specifically to it. That article allows a period of six years within which to sue from the time when the right to sue accrues. We agree with the lower appellate Court that the right to sue—the cause of action—accrued during the plaintiff's infancy at the time when being of years of discretion she knew of the marriage and understood its consequences, which is found to be at latest when she was 14 years of age. That being so the effect of Section 7 of the Act is to allow the plaintiff three years' time within which to sue after attaining her majority. We must, therefore, inquire, whether for the purpose of bringing this suit the plaintiff attained her majority on reaching the age of 18 or of 21 years. The question is by no means free from difficulty. When the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act (XV of 1865) was passed 21 was the age of majority for Parsees in the Presidency Town as the English law in that respect applied to them—Peshotam vs. Meherbai (I. L. R., 13 Bom., p. 309); Naoroji vs. Rogers (4 B. H. C. R., p. 1). There is no evidence before us to show that a different law as to the age of majority amongst Parsees prevailed in the mofussil. The Legislature in Act XV of 1865 adopted 21 years as the age of majority for Parsees, enacting by Section 3 that no marriage contracted after the commencement of the Act should be valid, unless in the case of any Parsee who should not have completed the age of 21 years the consent of his or her father or guardian should have been previously given to such marriage. The schedule to the Act shows that the age of 21 was inserted in Section 3 as denoting the limit of the age of infancy. For the purpose of the Act it must, therefore, we think, be taken that minority did not cease amongst Parsees until the age of 21, and it was so held by Candy J. in Sorabji vs. Bachubai (I. L. R., 18 Bom., p. 366). The present suit is not, however, brought under the provisions of that Act, as (probably by an oversight) no provision is contained in it dealing with a case like the present where it is alleged that a marriage though in form a marriage is invalid in law, the element of consent being absent—Peshotam vs. Meherbai (supra). It is, we think, to be regretted that a case like this cannot be tried before the special Parsee tribunal constituted by the Legislature for the trial of cognate cases. The "Indian Majority Act" (IX of 1875) enacts generally (subject to a certain specific exception which does not apply here) that "every person domiciled in British India shall be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of 18 years and not before" (Section 3); but by Section 2 nothing in the Act "shall affect the capacity of any person to act in the following matters (namely), Divorce, &c." The question in such a case is whether filing a suit like the present is "acting in the matter of marriage." If it is, a Parsee's minority is not in that respect altered—his capacity is not affected—by Act IX of 1875. On the best consideration which we can give to the subject we think that the question must be affirmatively answered. A Parsee seeing for a divorce must, we think, be an "acting by him in the matter of divorce. It is the only way in which a Parsee can act in that matter. A Parsee suing to have a marriage declared void appears to us similarly an acting by him in the matter of marriage. It would be as pointed out in argument a strange anomaly if a Parsee between 18 and 21 years of age could not contract a marriage without the consent of his guardian, but could sue to set it aside of his free will as though he were a major. This view is not perhaps wholly reconcileable with the judgment of the Madras High Court in Puyikuth vs. Kairhirapokil (I. L. R., 3 Mad., p. 248), but that case was not argued, and the decision can be supported on other grounds. The Majority Act does not use the expression "capacity to contract," but "capacity to act" which is of much wider import. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the suit is not time-barred. Turning to the merits of the appeal it is first to be observed that Act XV of 1865 contains no provision as to the age at which a Parsee can contract marriage. Though the Legislature in Section 37 impliedly recognizes the validity of the marriage of a Parsee woman under the age of 14 and of a Parsee male under the age of 16 years, it does not deal with the age at which a Parsee marriage can be validly contracted. That matter is left to the general law which governs Parsees in that particular just as the English Marriage Act (4 Geo. IV, C. 76) leaves the same matter to be dealt with by the Common Law of England. Now in Ardesir vs. Pirozebai (6 M. I. A., p. 388) it is assumed by the Privy Council that the validity of a Parsee marriage must be determined by Parsee Law and not by English Law. That opinion was expressed in a case which was brought in the late Supreme Court on its Ecclesiastical Side, but the dictum is of general application and applies with even more force outside the limits of the Presidency Town where under Regulation IV of 1827 the law to be observed is, in the absence of Acts and Regulations, the usage of the country in which the suit arose, if none such appears, the law of the defendant, and in the absence of specific law and usage, justice, equity, and good conscience alone. The difficulty in this case is to ascertain what the Parsee Law on the subject of infant marriage is. Mr. Justice Scott seems to have been of opinion that the Zoroastrian system did not contemplate marriage in infancy—Peshotam vs. Meherbai (supra), at page 811. In that opinion we concur. The authorities referred to by him and those cited before us appear to be inconsistent with any other view. In the present case, however, we are met by the finding of the lower Courts that there has grown up in India a custom amongst Parsees which validates and renders binding marriages between Parsees though contracted between children of tender age, and that that custom was in full force as a custom in 1869. Sitting as we are in second appeal we feel that it is not open to us to arrive at an independent finding as to whether the evidence establishes the existence of such a custom, as there is indisputably a large body of evidence upon the record in support. It may well be, as contended by Mr. Macpherson that the Assistant Judge might have treated that evidence as establishing, not a custom binding as law but a mere practice, the validity of which as embodying a customary law the backwardness and ignorance of Parsess generally in former times and of Parsee children especially as to their rights on attaining years of discretion or of majority and the habit of adhering to the wishes of their parents prevented from being questioned. "*Communis error* (he argues) *non facit jus.*" Such a finding, it is conceded, would not have invalidated infant marriages where the parties on attaining years of discretion had not repudiated them, but would only have severed the marriage tie in rare instances like the present in which the married pair or one of them at the proper time repudiated the marriage performed during their infancy. It would have illegitimized no children, but would have afforded relief in cases of hardship. That is an argument which is, we think, entitled to much consideration, but it is, not open to us on second appeal to give effect to it. It, no doubt, was pressed upon the Assistant Judge, and he declined to accede to it; and we may add, that Mr. Justice Scott in the case which we have above referred to appears nor to have been inclined to accept it, though he decided the case upon a different ground. It is also contended for the appellant that the Assistant Judge has not understood the distinction between practice and custom, and that his finding amounts to nothing more than (what is conceded) a finding as to the common practice of infant marriages amongst Parsees. The Assistant Judge, however, finds that the custom was both common and recognized as binding, which shows that he fully appreciated the distinction as we should expect that a judge of the judicial acumen and knowledge of the Assistant Judge in this case would certainly do. It is lastly urged that by the upheaval of opinion amongst enlightened Parsees upon this subject which resulted in the passing of Act XV of 1865 the custom, if it prevailed as a custom, was as it were broken up, and that after that time no such custom could as a binding custom exist, but we cannot accede to that argument. No doubt the more enlightened amongst Parsees revolted against the practice and desired that it should cease to be treated as a custom, but it is impossible to read the passages to which our attention was directed without seeing that the writers of them believed that the custom against which they inweighed in their view existed as such. If they thought that infant marriages allowed children the option of repudiating them on attaining years of discretion there would have been no need for their asking for special legislation in the matter. The Parsee law would in this view have been in accord with the English law upon the same subject. The practice only would have needed reformation. We must confirm the decree with costs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DISTRESS is already making itself felt in Benares and prospects are very gloomy with no rain. A meeting was held on Sunday of certain of the principal landholders and the civil officers at Mr. Cobb, the Collector's house, to consider the situation. Mr. Cobb announced that the officials would go out into camp and make advances for the construction of kutcha wells, and that test relief work would be started in Chandauli tahsil.

IT is understood that the sale of the P. and O. premises in Garden Reach, Calcutta, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for five lakhs is now practically complete.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has selected for the new post of Chief Superientendent of Conservancy, Dr. Banks, Civil Medical Officer of Puri, who has been ordered by telegram to join at once, and informed that the pay will be Rs. 1,000 a month for three months.

AT the annual meeting of the Calcutta Caledonian Society, the President said that they were in an unfortunate position this year in regard to holding their annual dinner, because there is no place in which they can do so. It was extremely doubtful if the Town Hall would be ready, and that being the case, the Committee had considered the possibility of obtaining some other place capable of seating 360 persons, but unfortunately no such place exists, and they were therefore under the painful nesessity of postponing their annual dinner.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 3rd instant was 213 against 236 and 208 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 38. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 3 and 4 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were no deaths from tetanus. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 89 and 19, respectively, against 101 and 32 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·8 per mille per annum, against 26·8 the mean of the last five years.

IT has been arranged that the next trooper shall make for Bombay in the usual course, unless the plague meanwhile shows signs of spreading. The in-coming ship can always be stopped outside the harbour and sent to Karachi or Beypore if necessity arises for a change of destination. On the return voyage the Health Officer at Aden can grant pratique and the vessel can proceed safely on the voyage home.

AN accident occurred at the Muir Mills, Cawnpore, on Saturday morning, which might have been followed by more serious consequences than actually happened. One side of a large new weaving shed entirely collapsed, burying several of the workpeople under the ruins. Five men and two women had to be taken to the dispensary, where they were promptly attended to, but it is feared that one of the former has received fatal injuries.

OPIUM revenue for Bengal for this month is better than the estimate by Rs. 62,045, while Bombay for September was three and a-half lakhs worse than the estimate. This gives on the seven sales of Bengal opium a surplus of three and a-half lakhs over estimate, and on six months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay nearly seventeen lakhs deficiency over estimate.

THE net imports of silver in September amounted to 96·42 lakhs; this large figure, being the heaviest import since last March when there was a quite exceptional import of 146 lakhs. This value of 96·42 lakhs represented a quantity of 42,28,607 ounces. The net import of gold in September was 12,481 ounces: value 9·95 lakhs.

"A DARING dacoity," writes a correspondent, "was committed a few days ago by a gang of Moplahs in Vettutpudiangadi, a prosperous Moplah village in South Malabar. The house of a wealthy Moplah merchant was entered and property worth altogether about half-a-lakh was carried off. Half the amount represented ready cash, the other half jewels. Mr. Fawcett, the D.S.P., lost no time in proceeding to the place, and an important clue has been obtained, besides a good proportion of the property recovered."

"I LEARN on reliable authority," writes a correspondent, "that the Mahrajah of Travancore has decided to pay another visit to Madras and Bombay in the beginning of January next. The Hon'ble Mr. Rees has already communicated the news to the Madras Government. The Zamorin of Calicut proposes visiting his Excellency the Governor of Madras early next year."

MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT, Inspector-General of Cavalry, has left Simla and begun his first tour of inspection.

MULLAH POWINDAH, the stormy petrel of Waziristan, is said to have met with a cool reception at the hands of the Mahsuds on his return from Afghanistan. A close watch is, however, being kept in the Tochi Valley for any signs of trouble due to his influence. He has probably some staunch adherents still among the more fanatical sections of the Waziris.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has sanctioned the immediate formation of a temporary Public Works Division for the prosecution of all famine relief works in Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan districts. The division will be known as the Famine Relief Works Division. Mr. Monies, Executive Engineer, will have charge.

A CALICUT correspondent writes:—"The heat is something awful here; we never had such weather in October. The evenings are at times more than oppressive, clouds overhead only adding to the oppression. The maximum temperature in the shade two days ago was 90 degrees. For Malabar, in October, when we ought to be having pelting showers, thunder, lightning, and cold weather, this is nothing short of phenomenal. Now and then, a fairly smart shower falls, but mostly all over the District the ryots are anxious because the rain is holding off."

A SHORT time ago reports obtained currency on the frontier that the Amir of Kabul was in a very weak state of health, and it was even hinted that his Highness contemplated absolute retirement from State business. No official confirmation was received of these rumours, and they have now died away altogether. The conclusion is that Abdur Rahman is in good health again, and certainly his communications with the Government of India show that his mental faculties are as acute as ever. He will shortly have to decide as to Umra Khan's future. Native gossip credits him with the intention of making the ex-Khan of Jhandoul Governor of Kafiristan; but he may decide to keep him near his person at Kabul. Umra is not a man who can be allowed to "run loose," as his ambition to be a ruler of men on his own account is probably as strong as ever in spite of the evil days upon which he has fallen.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT and Mr. Bertram Keightley have arrived to attend the sixth annual convention of the Indian section of the Theosophical Society to be held from 19th to the 21st instant. Delegates are coming from all parts of India. It was hoped that Colonel Olcott would have presided but though on his voyage out from France he cannot arrive in time as he visiting Colombo *en route*.

WE hear that a retired officer is starting mule and pony breeding in Kashmir. He certainly could not have a better field for his undertaking. Well shaped pony mares abound, which judiciously mated with good Arabs should produce a very nice class of tat indeed. As for mule breeding, if the mare owners have no prejudices against it, it should succeed admirably. The country is simply smothered with excellent grass: dub, jurga, kewai, makra, sawank, etc., flourish in the valleys, while the hills are covered with any amount of beautiful fodder. The wonder is that the State has not taken to mule breeding long ago, instead of leaving it to private enterprise.

THE salt revenue for last year for the first time exceeded that collected in 1881-82, the last year in which the duty was levied at Rs. 2-14 per maund. In that year the total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,45,34,353, while last year they were Rs. 2,51,04,307, being an increase of a little over four lakhs upon 1894.

IMPORTS into Calcutta from foreign countries by sea during the past month were much greater than during September of the previous year. The total value was considerably over three crores, and represented an increase of sixty-two per cent. Cotton goods improved to the extent of seventy-four lakhs in value and there were also important advances under machinery, railway materials, metals, woollens, and silks, while bullion and specie rose in value by over twelve lakhs. From coast ports, grain and pulse were received in greater quantities. Kerosine oil alone showed a large decrease in receipts. Imports generally were imported to a much larger extent in the past month, but it may be observed that there were six more working days than in the same month of the previous year.

THE *Madras Mail* much regrets to record the death, on Monday morning, at the residence in Royapettah, of the Misses Oxley, Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, of Miss Mary Ive, Head Mistress of Bishop Corrie's Girls' School, Madras, at the early age of 34. Miss Ive, who passed the Oxford First Examination in 1887, and the Honours School in Science in 1890, arrived in Madras in February, 1893, to take up the appointment which she had since held with conspicuous ability. She was attacked with congestion of the liver some three weeks ago, and more recently typhoidal symptoms appeared, but it was hoped that as no complications were present she would make a good recovery.

A MONTH ago it was reported that Professor Gunert of Berlin and two guides had fallen while ascending the Lyskamm and had been killed, but it transpired that the unfortunate was another scientist, a young Dr. Max Gunther. He had several very fine scientific instruments with him, which he wished to test in preparation for a journey in the Himalayas next summer. The three unfortunate men fell about a thousand feet on the Italian side of the mountain, at the place where Messrs. Peterson and Dennis, and their three guides, the brothers Knobel, were killed on September 4th, 1877.

THE pigeon establisment at Portsmouth has not yet been transferred from Whale Island to Rat Island, but arrangements are being made for the more complete training of the birds. A number of them are to be carried on the instructional torpedo flotilla, and it is expected that in this way it will not only be possible to give them systematically graduated flights, but also to ascertain by observation the relative merits of the different pigeons.

Two or three pleasing little courtesies marked the close of the criket season just ended. In recognition of their wonderful bowling in the last stage of the England and Australia match at the Oval, Mr. F. S. Jackson presented J T. Hearne and Peel with miniature gold bats with their respective analysis inscribed thereon; Mr. W. G. Grace gave a signed portrait of himself to every member of the Australians team; while Ranjitsinhji's marvellous doings on behalf of Sussex were rewarded with the present from Mr. W. L. Murdoch of a miniature silver bat setting forth the more noteable features of his achievements.

WITH regard to the circular recently sent round by the Marylebone Cricket Club asking for suggestions from the cricketing counties on the follow-on rule, the Yorkshire Committee has passed the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this committee the follow-on should be abolished, and that the captain be authorised to close his innings at any time during a match."

MILITARY cycling is attracting increased attention. The utility of cycle corps is now admitted on all hands from the Commander-in-Chief downwards. Hence the advance which military cycling is making in France has a peculiar interest. A correspondent has given some interesting descriptions of the evolutions of the cyclist companies in the French manœuvres. He describes the silent drills which take place by day and in the dead of night, when the men, three deep, ride a folding cycle, which they can carry on their backs. It is evident that much is expected from these evolutions, and an officer has been deputed to watch them and furnish a report. It is believed that flying squadrons of infantry cyclists will prove of value for the support of cavalry. At any rate the development of the cycle seems to be a thing which it is desirable to watch.

THE opening address at the annual meeting at Liverpool of the British Association was delivered by Sir Joseph Lister, President for the year. His subject was the interdependence of science and the healing art, illustrations being found in the discovery of the Rontgen rays, anæsthetics and the antiseptic principles. With regard to the latter the President acknowledged his indebtedness to Pasteur discoveries. Referring to vaccination he said it was the duty of Government to encourage the use of calf lymph so as to exclude the possibility of the communication of human disease and to institute such efficient inspection as should ensure careful antiseptic arrangements and so prevent contamination by extraneous microbes. Then conscientious objections would cease to have any rational basis. At the same time the administration of the regulations on vaccination should be transferred to competent sanitary authorities.

MAJOR VON WISSMANN, Governor of German East Africa, is now in Berlin, and certain degree of activity is again reported in Genman Colonial circles.

THE *Times'* Zanzibar correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 18:—The estates of twelve Arabs, some of them rich men, have been confiscated on account of their complicity in the late rebellion. The effect is good, but owing to Khalid's remaining at the German Consulate, the Arabs are removing their goods from the town, and hundreds of Indians are leaving Zanzibar, believing that Germany will send ships to bombard the town. Germany's attitude is understood by all to be unfriendly.

SOME researches have been made recently by Prof. Patrick and Dr. J. A. Gilbert, of the University of Iowa, which will, perhaps (says the *British Medical Journal*), have a special interest for medical men and for members of Parliament harassed by all-night sittings. The experiments, which were designed to measure the effects of prolonged loss of sleep, were made on Dr. Gilbert and on two other volunteers from among the teachers of the university. Each subject was kept awake for four days and three nights. They suffered from the loss of sleep in rather different ways. In one case the second night, in another the third, was the period during which the greatest discomfort was suffered, while the third subject suffered very little, and showed few outward effects of the abstinence from sleep. Curiously enough, all three subjects increased in weight during the experiment, in spite of the fact that they had to take a fair amount of exercise to keep awake, only one of them got into such a state of depression towards the end of the period, which was considered to show that a prolongation of the experiment would have been dangerous. Every six hours' observations were made as to the subject's power of attention and memory, muscular strength, etc. In all the weight which could be lifted became steadily less during the whole period of sleeplessness. The pulse became slower in all, and in one case the temperature of the body fell 3deg. F. Towards the end of the experiment the power of learning by rote was lessened, and the rapidity with which a row of figures could be added up diminished on the whole. The reaction time also (that is to say, the time between the production of a certain slight noise and its perception by the subject) was lengthened. The most interesting point in the experiments from a practical point of view was the completeness and rapidity with which all powers were restored after a sleep of eight or ten hours. The subjects awakened feeling perfectly well and refreshed, and did not sleep longer than usual or very little longer, on the next following night. The first sound sleep was very sound, and for four hours or more the sleeper could with difficulty be awakened even for a moment. The sleep was deepest at the end of the second hour, and thereafter became gradually lighter.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 30 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in, we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned Balls in stock. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

PRECAUTION FOR EYES.—Mere Opticians cannot find out diseases of the Eye. Our Consulting Oculist of the London Eye Hospital points them out free of charge correcting errors of refraction by Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles as per his directions at half the prices usually charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR and Co., 93 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS for European Married Couple required; healthily situated in or about the Fort. Apply "ALPHA," care of this Office.

JUST RECEIVED, a Choice Selection of Latest Novelties in TOYS, DOLLS and FANCY GOODS. By the Mail—Prices Cheap. Inspection solicited. SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

ICES.—PEARSE & Co., are now making FRENCH ICES, DESSERT ICES, a speciality. Made to order at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 per Mould. Ices always Ready, As. 4 per plate. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Gold Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A VERY ENERGETIC FIRM in HAMBURG of many years' standing WANTS the AGENCY of a good Firm importing Continental goods. First-class references given and required. Address correspondence P. O. BOX, 49, HONGKONG.

DOCTORS WANTED.—APPLY B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

WANTED, a LADY'S MAID, European or Eurasian. Apply to "E.M," care of this Paper.

WANTED, to buy a HOUSE or a BUNGALOW, in a good locality. Value not to exceed Rs. twenty thousand. Apply sharp to "M," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a Thoroughly competent ENGINEER, holding a 2nd Class Certificate, with experience in Pressing and Ginning for a permanent post up-country. Apply to "N," care of this Paper, with Copies of Testimonials.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an experienced and practical ENGINEER, thoroughly capable to take charge of 2 up-country Mill Engines. Apply Messrs. JEEBHAI MUGONLAL and Co., Broach, with Copies of Testimonials, and state salary required. European preferred.

LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P.," care of this Office.

MATHERAN.—To LET, RUBY HALL, a comfortable, large, airy, centrally situated and well-furnished Bungalow, suitable for European or Parsee families; also VICTORIA LODGE, a good and comfortable HOUSE, near Pinto's Hotel. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

REAL ALUMINIUM and CANADIAN GOLD CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, an OPENER and EXHAUST, a lot of second-hand Fire Bricks, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing. Bevel Wheels, New Brass Roller Mountings, New Brass Condenser Tubes, New Loomoor Iron Bolts for Fly-wheel, one piece of Suction Rubber Pipe, etc. Apply to the COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD, Engineer, 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 16 C. P. Incandescent Lamps of Highest Quality. Rupees 300 per Case of 200 Lamps

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 00 varieties for any class of work.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwala and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, Depot to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed on empty bottles returned.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, by 8 p.m., on 16th October, 1896, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Ganeshkhind, 11th October, 1896.

PATENT GERMAN GOLD
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
For Rs. 10 only.
DETECTION FROM GOLD CHALLENGED.
The lustre and brilliancy guaranteed to last a life time.
V. J. POWELL & CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,
Oppo: The General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Allpoint Pianofortes has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.....Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra,
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 14.

A RECOVERY of ¼ per cent. in the price of Consols took place in London yesterday, at 109; and Indian Sterling Loan was one per cent. higher, at 117. Further withdrawals of Gold from the Bank of England to the extent of about £350,000 took place yesterday; and the market rates of discount were again advanced, say by ¼ per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 2 ⅛ and 2 7-8 per cent., respectively, the Bank rate remaining at 3 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £60 3-8. The price of Bar Silver declined ⅛d., to 29¼d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 3-8 cent cheaper, at 64 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·84 dollars. In other metals, Braziers' Copper was quoted at £54·10s. per ton; and Yellow Metal at 4 7-8. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 101 ¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher at fcs. 25·17½.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 1,880,000 quarters, or 300,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. Linseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 35s. per 16 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, business done, tone of the market firm.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-Uplands Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 17-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. per lb. higher, the extreme quotations having been 4 11-32d. for October deliveries, and 4 7-32d. for February-March. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The market closed firm; Surats and Arrivals steady; Sales 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 30,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent, to 8 cents per lb.; while Futures for January were 5 points higher at the same quotation. The Receipts of Produce at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 68,000 bales; and the figures for the new crop now compare as follows with those for the same time in the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	68,000	51,000	64,000
Three days' do.	185,000	155,000	191,000
Since 1st September	1,510,000	939,000	1,212,000

Transactions in our local Cotton market to-day have been upon a moderate scale for shippers' account; but very small for the Mills. The former have bought 1,350 bales, consisting of 500 Karanja, at Rs. 181; 450 Bengal, at Rs. 158; and 200 each of Akola, at Rs. 177½; and Khangaum, at Rs. 178 per candy; while the Mills have taken only 200 Compta, at Rs. 195 per candy. The tone of the market has remained steady, with prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been firm in tone to-day, a moderate amount of business for exporters' account having been reported, on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	821 bales.
Wheat	25,682 cwts.
Linseed	7,008 "
Rapeseed	8,160 "
Gingellyseed	3,748 "
Poppyseed	502 "
Castorseed	7,615 "
Rice	2,712 "

FREIGHTS unchanged, yesterday's rates being still quoted; but there is no business to speak of passing.

MONEY.—The demand for accommodation continuing to increase, the Bank of Bombay has deemed it advisable to tighten its purse-strings, and this afternoon it put up its rates by one per cent., making the maximum stand at five per cent.

EXCHANGE opened steady to firm, at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits; but afterwards rates became firmer, and 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Wire Transfer and Demand was obtainable. There have again been no Mercantile Bills to speak of offering, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s. 2 1-4d.	do.
Credits 3 months' sight.....	1s. 2 3-8d.	do.
Francs do.	1'51	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 5-8 for 3½ per Cents for Cash, and 102½ for the next settlement; but rates improved during the day to 102⅝, and 102 11-16 in the two positions, respectively, losing, however, 1-16 per cent. of the advance before closing, 101¼ has been the quotation for Three per Cents.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day owing to the death of a broker; and outside in the Bazaar little business is reported to have passed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 14.
Buchle, Lieut, Ms, 2nd S Stafford Regt, enroute to England from Wellington.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 14.
Bourke, Surg-Capt, Bengal, 1 M S, from leave, to Allahabad.
Vanderzie, Lt, Govt of India Hyd Cont, from leave, to Ellichpur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 13th October, 1896.
1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. and at Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m., this evening.
2. To-day being a Holiday the Head-quarter Office will be closed.
By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 15th October, 1896.
1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters on Friday next the 16th instant at 6 p.m.
By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.
The third Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 23rd instant.
Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. R. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens & Sons, Girgum.
Colr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Tel. Office, Pydhownie.
Colr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Colr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlick, Byculla, School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2; Non-members Rs. 3; to include two ladies. Extra lady Re. 1. Light refreshments will be provided.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, October 8.)

Mr E P Broadway, Offg Distr Sup of Police, Jhelum, is on relief by Mr J P Rawlins, transferred, in his substantive capacity, to the charge of the Border Police of the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Mr S E Wallace, Assit Dist Supet of Police, in charge of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, is, on relief by Mr E P Broadway, appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Bannu.

Mr R E Blewitt Offing Dist Supt of Police Bannu, is, on relief by Mr S E Wallace, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Multan District.

(*N-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, October 10.)

Mr H A C Williams, Offi Distr Supt of Police, Hardoi, on being relieved by Mr K D Lyall, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Banda, vice Mr R F Young, granted privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr H G Billson, Assit Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Bahraich Divn of the Oudh Forest Circle on being relieved by Mr F A Leete, to the charge of the Genda Divn of the same forest Circle.

Mr J M Blanchfield, Extra Assit Consvr of Forests, on return from leave, to the charge of the Bundelkhand Divn of the Central Forest Circle.

Mr E L Haslett, Extra Assit Consvr of Forests Naini Tal Divn, on return from leave, to the Grahwal Divn of the Central Frest Circle.

Surgn-Capt L J Pisani, Civil Surgn, on return from furlouh, to the Jaunpur District.

Mr L Mercer, Depy Consevor of Forests, on being relieved by Mr H G Hillson, from the Gonda Divn of the Oudh Forest Circle to the charge of the Garhwal Division of the Central Forest Circle.

Mr B A Robsch, Depy Consvr of Forests, on being relieved by Mr L Mercer, from the Garawal to the Kumaun Divn of the Central Forest Circle.

Mr H T Morgan, Offing Joint Magite, from Agra to Etah.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—OCTOBER 13.

10 p.m.	81·2

WEDNESDAY.—OCTOBER 14.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	84·0
2 p.m.	86·6
4 p.m.	85·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

INGLIS—October 14, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of D. M. Inglis, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BABINGTON—October 9, at his residence Pursewalkum, Madras, the wife of T. M. Babington, S. I. R., of a daughter.
BUSH—October 10, at 10, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of Henry W. Bush, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

POYNTZ—GUNNING—October 3, at St. Mary Magdalane's Church, Mian Mir, by the Rev. J. G. S. Syme, Harry William Poyntz, Lieutenant, Derbyshire Regiment, to Sydney Vaughan, daughter of the late Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Gunning, A. M. S.

DEATH.

MURRAY—September 13, at Oak Leaf, Mussoorie, Hugh Hildyard Murray, Colonel, R. A., Retired.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH has thrown some much-needed light on the present attitude of the Powers towards Turkey and towards each other. The indications having become somewhat blurred and indistinct since M. Cambon visited the Sultan and threatened his Majesty with the demise of his Empire, or at all events of his Dynasty, upon the recurrence of massacres in his dominions. The French Ambassador stated, or was said to have stated, that he spoke on behalf of all the Powers. Lord Salisbury had made a similar statement nearly a year before, but the event showed that the Powers did not see eye to eye on any phase of the Turkish question. Scepticism in regard to M. Cambon's announcement on the same interesting point was further justified by the publication a few days before of a Foreign Office communique giving as a reason for the inaction of Great Britain the refusal of the other Powers either to act collectively or to consent to any one Power taking isolated action. It was added that it would be the duty of the British Government to stand aside hoping for a better state of things. Was that hope realised when, on the 8th instant, it was announced that Great Britain, Russia, and France had agreed to despatch a vigorous note demanding the adoption of reforms which will secure the safety of the Armenians? The influence of Mr. Gladstone's impassioned appeal to the British Government to induce the Powers to take action and insist on reforms, was apparent in this communication, which however appears to bear a strong family resemblance to many such which figure in the Parliamentary Blue Books of the last year or two. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech at Darlington incidentally throws a useful ray on the policy of the Powers and their relations to each other at the present moment. Having denounced "the connivance of the Sultan and the Porte in the late massacres," Sir Michael stated explicitly that Russia, Germany and Austria are determined to uphold the *status quo* in Turkey. France is not included in this category of the Powers which have come to that determination; nor is Germany. But as has been said before, Russia in these matters includes France, for the two Powers act in complete accord. It is also known that Germany has agreed as well as Austria to support the Russian policy in this respect. The views of Italy are not so clearly defined; but, as has been remarked, Italy has troubles of her own, and she makes part of the Triple Alliance. It is not likely that she would decide to take a course which her two allies would find inconvenient or embarrassing. That being the political situation, the course marked out for Great Britain is sufficiently clear. "Therefore," says Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, drawing the corollary of the dominant factors, "the policy of Great Britain consists in promoting concerted action of the Powers with a view to advising, and if necessary of compelling, the execution of reforms." The means to be adopted to attain this end the mouth-piece of the Cabinet is unable to disclose, but he stated, what is manifestly true, that Great Britain's action is purely unselfish. The present state of the Eastern Question is that the Continental Powers are "determined" to maintain the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and the continuity of its government, Assassin, Porte and all. Great Britain, accepting the situation thus created, confines her role to promoting the concentrated action of the Powers to press, and if need be enforce, administrative reforms. It would appear that this policy of vigorously pressing reforms on the Sultan has received the approval and co-operation of Russia and France. We are thus at the exact point reached a year ago. The reforms proposed were agreed to without much demur, but they have not been carried out. Armenian outrages, real or imaginary, followed by massacres, terribly real, interfered with the realisation of paper reforms. When force was proposed by Great Britain, the Continental Powers refused their consent. Will history repeat itself on this point, as on so many others?

WHAT a complicated situation it must be when Mr. Gladstone's return to the political world as the indispensable leader of the Liberal Party is seriously advocated! Were not the *Times* sponsor for that statement few would be found to give it a moment's thought. That the Grand Old Man with eighty-seven years to the good is still able to intervene in the politics of the hour with the energy of a statesman of half his age; that he can modify the opinion of the country, as some of the men of the present generation can pretend to do, has been just proved to demonstration. Whether he could still stand the strain inseparable from the leadership of a routed and derelict party, shattered by the shock of his abrupt and still unexplained retirement four years ago, is not a point on which it would be safe to pronounce a decided negative, after his display of vigour of brain and voice at the great meeting in the circus at Liverpool. But it is difficult to believe that a resumption of his former position as the chief of a great party seeking to retrieve the disastrous result of last year's appeal to the country, would be anything more than a temporary effort of very brief duration. Even the most sanguine of his friends would not venture to entertain the hope that Mr. Gladstone could remain in harness during the five years that in the ordinary course of things will have to be bridged before the present House of Commons is dissolved and another elected. Those years will be years of political storm and stress. No one now believes, as some prophets predicted a year ago, that John Bull will enjoy a long snooze and cease to worry himself about anything for five or six years to come. Since that prophecy was uttered every hour has brought surprise upon surprise, each more startling and unexpected than that which preceded it. Alarms and excursions have broken our rest, and no one can tell what a day may bring forth. We have been on the brink of war within the last fortnight, and many a time besides, since October last, when Mr. Curzon informed his friends, said that the advent of a strong Government with a majority of 152 had smoothed away all the difficulties that troubled the path of its weakly predecessor. If that vision of peace and quiet proved fallacious to a victorious party, it would not be rational to expect that a party which has been braised in the morter at the tables and is now torn by internal dissensions will enjoy any immunity from the common lot in the days to come. Mr. Gladstone's return to political life and the party leadership could not be a permanent working arrangement. It would only be a temporary expedient to tide over the difficulty occasioned by the resignation of Lord Rosebery and the designation of Mr. Asquith as his successor. That precipitate step was a strangely indiscreet one on the part of a statesman who admits that he himself finds no support from his colleagues. Why does he expect that his colleagues will support his nomination to the leadership? Perhaps it is a calculated indiscretion, intended to raise up a rival at the outset to the claims of Sir William Harcourt, who has exercised the functions of the leadership in the House of Commons at all events, without any reference to Lord Rosebery's existence. The leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons is head and shoulders above Mr. Asquith as a Parliamentary debater. He has shown his capacity for Parliamentary warfare in many a session, and in none more conspicuously then in the last, when with small means he accomplished a great deal. It is not to be expected that the descendant of the Plantagenets would consent to step down from the place he has hitherto occupied in the Commons, to make room for the able and successful lawyer who has obtained Lord Rosebery's recommendation for the post. Mr. Morley is understood to have nursed for some years past the ambition to eventually succeed to the Liberal leadership. Mr. Campbell Bannerman is believed to have a similar hope. Neither would willingly give way to a junior not only in years but in Parliamentary experience. Doubtless the question of the leadership will be decided by a caucus of the party if the Parliamentary chiefs do not agree amongst themselves.

THE uniformity which usually marks the comments of non-official members of the Legislative Council on Government policy was for once in a way wanting on Monday, in the discussion on the Bill introduced by Mr. Birdwood to amend an Act passed in 1870 for the prevention of the murder of female infants. A quarter of a century ago this crime was believed to be common amongst the Karwa and Lewa Kunbis of the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts, the explanation for its frequency being found in the heavy expenses entailed by caste customs upon the parents of daughters given in wedlock. Rules were made under the Act of 1870 providing for the formation in each of these districts of an Infanticide Fund, derived from fees levied for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages. From this fund the salary of the registrars specially appointed in these districts were paid. After being a short time in force the rules were considerably modified, and five years after the Act was passed, it was put in abeyance in both districts. The crime which it was intended to suppress is now believed to be non-existent there as well as in all other parts of the Presidency. It so happened, that while the rules were in force, one of the decennial periods in which the Kunbis marry and are given in marriage occurred, with the result that the receipts of the funds far exceeded the expenditure. Small payments have been made from the funds from time to time for educational and other purposes, but as they have been invested and accumulated at compound interest they now amount to the respectable total of seventy thousand rupees. The legality of the payments made from the funds is doubted by no less an authority than Mr. Birdwood himself, and legislative sanction for their disbursement is clearly desirable. This being so, the Government of Bombay, propose in the bill read a first time on Monday, to hand over the funds to the local boards of Karia and Ahmedabad, to be spent in local material improvements. Many members of the communities from whom the two funds were raised have memorialised Government against this proposal, and their views were upheld during the discussion on the Bill by Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal and Mr. Javerilal. The contention of the two honourable members named was that the money should be spent not on roads and bridges, but upon the education of Kunbi girls, an object best calculated in their view to subserve the purposes contemplated by the rules abrogated in 1875. To a small extent this method of expenditure has been adopted in the Ahmedabad district, and Mr. Javerilal urged that if legislation was necessary it should proceed on the same lines. He contended that the elevation of the moral judgment of the people by education is the one thing required to prevent the ruinous marriages which impoverish the people, and which in earlier days led them to put their female infants out of the way.

But the representative of the division in which Ahmedabad and Kaira are situated takes an entirely different view of the situation. Mr. Setalvad combines the most ardent radicalism in political life with profound conservatism in regard to social reform, and he is not afraid to avow his convictions. He intimated that he was opposed to diverting the funds in the direction suggested by Mr. Runchodlal and Mr. Javerilal, as he was of opinion that educating the Kunbi women "would be unfitting them for household duties, and perhaps would lead to the encouragement of infanticide." Mr. Setalvad will doubtless enlighten the Select Committee, to whom the question was referred, as to the facts upon which this startling opinion was based, and if he can show them that infanticide will be encouraged by female education they are not likely to recommend an alteration in the Bill in the direction some other honourable members of the Council desire. It would never do to collect funds for putting down infanticide and disburse them years afterwards for purposes calculated to lead to a recrudescence of the crime. In passing we may remind Mr. Setalvad that there is not wanting a growing body of thinkers in this and other countries, who apply to young men in India the theories he holds in regard to the opposite sex, and who believe the higher education many of them are receiving is unfitting them for the duties which they should discharge. We do not suppose, however, in view of the active interest Mr. Setalvad takes in the education of his countrymen, that he is amongst the number. But when next he compares in public speeches the amount spent in European countries per head of population on education with that spent in India, he should eliminate from the computation the proportion which in both cases goes to the female education of which he disapproves. The disparity between India and the West, on which he has so often adversely commented, will then be less striking. The weak point of the honourable member's speech was that it was entirely destructive criticism. He was almost as strongly opposed to the Government proposal as to the view taken by Mr. Javerilal, and unless the published summary of his speech does him an injustice, he made no alternative suggestion. The Select Committee is to report by the middle of January; and it remains to be seen how far the memorials favouring the expenditure of the money on female education will lead the Committee to recommend alterations in the Bill.

THE semi-official note published in Berlin relative to the motive for the despatch of British naval reinforcements to Zanzibar confirms the accuracy of the interpretation we gave to the incident on Tuesday last. The additional cruisers are sent to the east coast of Africa with a view to possible intrigues on the part of Seyid Khalid among the Arabs on the coast. It is satisfactory to hear from Berlin that if Khalid abuses his asylum he will be expelled from German territory. That being the case, the Pretender will probably be too prudent to venture to give trouble. But even were he reckless enough to incur the displeasure of his German hosts it would be a matter of small importance, now that the strength of the naval forces at Zanzibar is increased. In any case there could be no question of quarrel with Germany about an individual of such small importance as the discomfited Pretender.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER LAPWING, Commander R. H. Story, sailed, on Tuesday night, for Karachee.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay, yesterday afternoon. She may be expected to arrive here, on Sunday, at noon.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"Our City Fathers seem at last to be awakening to a sense of responsibility, and as a preliminary have severely censured their Health Officer in committee, no doubt *pour encourager les autre*. It is really nothing new to be told that the state of some (I might almost say all) parts of the native quarter of the town is simply disgraceful; and the naive manner in which that venerable old gentleman who performs the duties of Vice-Chairman announced that he had visited various portions of the Bur

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Darlington, yesterday, denounced the connivance of the Sultan and the Porte at the late massacres, but said that Russia, Germany, and Austria were determined to uphold the *status quo* in Turkey, and therefore the policy of Great Britain consisted in promoting concerted action of the Powers with a view to advising, and, if necessary, of compelling the execution of reforms. He could not, however, disclose the means to be adopted to attain this, but Great Britain's action was purely unselfish.

LATER.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in his speech, at Darlington, said that Dongola was the stepping stone to a further advance in the Soudan when the time was ripe.

AUSTRALIA AND COLORED RACES.

The Colored Races Restriction Bill, including British subjects, has passed through Committee in the Sydney Assembly.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, OCT. 14.

The Republican estimate of electoral votes is :—Mackinley, 270 ; Bryan, 110 ; and the doubtfuls, 67.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

PARIS, OCT. 13.

It is officially stated here that the Chinese Government have entrusted to some Frenchmen the work of re-constructing the Foochow dockyard, and that the contract was signed at Pekin on the 11th instant.

THE ZANZIBAR AFFAIR.

BERLIN, OCT. 13.

A semi-official German Note has been published, which attributes the British naval reinforcements sent to Zanzibar to the fear of intrigues on the part of Said Khalid, and adds that if he abuses his asylum he will be expelled from German territory.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 14.

Owing to the high prices of food and forage, it has been decided not to send any Imperial Service Troops to the Camps-of-Instruction in British territory in the ensuing cold season.

COURT FEES ON PROBATES.

In reference to the Court fees on Probate of Will or Letters of Administration when the value of property exceeds one thousand Rupees legislation will probably be undertaken enabling the Chief ...ue Officer of a District to interfere by ...ng witnesses or petitioners or by producing ...ion or documents to prove the undervalua... ...estates when suspected, so as to secure the ...he proper court fee ; also granting him ...o the records in cases of application for ... or letters of administration, when this may ...d necessary.

BUBONIC FEVER IN POONA.

POONA, OCT. 14.

...e the outbreak of the bubonic fever in Bom... ...the utmost precautions are taken here to pre... ...he disease spreading both by the Cantonment ...ubarban Municipalities. There were no cases ... a few days ago ; but two cases are at present ...ted, both from Bombay, and removed to the ...oon General Hospital, where they died, one ...ng expired on Saturday and the other to-day. ...urther cases are reported.

... ALLEGED BIGAMIST RE-ARRESTED.

...FORSAKEN BY HIS COMPANIONS.

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 14.

...errett, who escaped from the jail the other day, ... arrested, at 9 o'clock, last night, by the Hyder... ...d police, making off from Khrytabad Railway ...sing, about two miles from here. He is impri... ...ed at present in the Nizam's jail at Multapett, ...n where he will be brought before the Canton... ...nt Magistrate at Secunderabad, on an extradi... ...n warrant. It appears, in addition to enduring ...rdships and privations, the two native compa... ...ons, who escaped with him, left him in the lurch ...xty miles out in the district and made off with ...is boots and clothes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacGregor, arrived here, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 13.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, arrived here, this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 14.

French mail steamer Ernest Simons, from Marseilles, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 21-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady,

2½ per cent. Consols	109
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	99 3-8
Bar Silver	29⅞

The sum of about £350,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m of the 14th October, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	11	... p.m.	15	11
Teheran	14	2	46 p.m.	...	23
Suez	14	2	35 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 14th October 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	37	...	3
" Karachi	...	35	...	1
" Madras	...	18	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

ACCORDING to the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* the cotton year, ended on August 31 last, in the United States, has been an exceedingly disappointing one for spinners and manufacturers. It opened with light stocks of goods, full employment for the mills, and fairly remunerative prices, giving promise of a prosperous twelvemonth. It closed with over-stocked markets for manufactured goods, with much machinery idle, and with uncertain prospects as to the future. No such sharp contrast within the like period is on record. The change began in December, 1895, showing itself in a slower demand for goods and a weakening of prices. Month by month the position became worse, and at length, in June, short time and stoppage of machinery were widely prevalent. Extensive inquiries from manufacturers have brought out the fact that whilst during the first half of the season the mills were worked profitably, the latter half has revealed, in most cases, a decided loss. At the present moment the only kinds of goods known to be yielding a profit to the madufacturers are heavy drills and sheetings for the China market. As an illustration of the bad state of the American home trade in cotton goods it is sufficient to quote a statement as to the important department of printing cloths. Of these goods the production has been greatly lessened, and yet one-fifth of the whole year's out-turn remains unsold in the hands of manufacturers. This somewhat gloomy account refers, however, chiefly to the industry in the Northern States. In the South the lessening of production has been much less conspicuous, one reason being the considerable and growing extent to which drills and sheetings for China are now made in that section. Here it may be noticed that according to particulars obtained by correspondence from all the Southern mills the average counts of yarns spun in that part of the country was last year 17's. In 1879-80 it was 13's, in 1891-92 14-75's, in 1893-94 15-8's, and in 1894-95 16-25's. It thus appears that there is a steady though slow progress towards finer counts in the yarns spun in the South. The average number of spindles per mill still remains small, viz., 7,767, but three relatively large ones have been started during last year by means of capital supplied by Massachusetts spinning companies, and others with like support are now being built. The *Chronicle* is much struck with the marvellous growth in the consumption of cotton in Europe since 1871-72, and particularly with the progress in the United Kingdom, "in spite of protective legislation on the Continent, of wide fluctuations in silver and the Indian exchanges, and of other adverse incidents." The consumption during the current European cotton season, ending on the 30th instant, is estimated at 4,160,000 bales of 400 lb. each in Great Britain and 5,200,000 bales on the Continent, making together a total of 5,200,000 bales.

A report on the trade of Chili contains some interesting particulars of the position of the chief manufacturing countries, and especially of Great Britain and Germany. In the ten years, ending with 1894, out of a total import trade of nearly 94 millions sterling, Great Britain sent over 40 millions and Germany over 21 millions. On the whole it may be said that the large proportion which Great Britain has in the trade is due greatly to large imports of coal, aided by heavy shipments of iron, steel, and a few other articles of no great manufacturing importance. On the other hand, there is a variety of manufactured articles in which our rivals beat us, or to which they have paid more attention. Thus, while Great Britain is still ahead in many ways, and has gained in machinery, and some other manufactures, Germany has made great progress also in machinery, furniture, earthenware, chinaware, hardware and in textile goods, mainly at the expense of France, which has lost ground all round, and in some articles has almost disappeared from the trade of Chili. The increase in German imports is greatly due to their lower price and to more German importing houses than English having been established in Chili of late years. Still, in almost every branch of trade, British goods are preferred at equal prices, and their superiority is generally acknowledged.

As an illustration of progress in spinning the finer counts of cotton yarn abroad, a correspondent states that, in connection with the Nijni-Novgorod Exhibition, a gold medal has been awarded to the Nevsky Mill in St. Petersburg for cotton yarns of 300's. The mills, we are told, are managed by a native of Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Joseph Hadfield, and the fine yarns in question have been produced from machinery supplied by a well-known Oldham firm, engaged in the production of textile machinery. It would be interesting to learn whether the yarn in question was spun merely as an experimental exhibit, or whether it is being regularly produced on a commercial basis for sale in the market.

Consul-General Elias, in a report just sent to the Marquis of Salisbury from Meshed, gives a most interesting account of a personal visit to the Persian turquoise mines. In October last he inspected the mines near Nishapur. These, he says, are believed to be the only mines in the world, worth the name, which have been worked extensively, or which have produced the turquoise of perfect shape and colour. Dealing first with the workmen, Mr. Elias states that 100 miners are employed by the lessees, and perhaps 100 others, who lease mines themselves, have to pay 8,000 tumans in taxes; and what with holy days and fasts and festivals, when no work is done it is found that the total annual income of each of the first 100 miners is absorbed by the share of these taxes due from him. But as man in order to labour require some bodily sustenance, an arrangement has been made under which the 100 miners work for the lessees about eight hours out of the 24, alternate weeks, by day and by night, and in their spare time they are allowed the privilege of working on their own account at any of the vacant mines, of which there are a great number. By this means they are enabled to earn an extra kran or two a day each. Such is the story which was forced upon me by numbers of the miners. It is probable that it may have been exaggerated, but there is no shadow of doubt that the taxation is crushing. I first visited the Reish Mine (continues the Consul-General), which is the only one worked on a large scale or with vigour, and which produces the greater part of the turquoises at present sent to market. It is near the top of one of the highest ridges, at an altitude of about 6,000ft. above sea-level. To reach it we had to leave our horses half-way up the hill, and ascend a very steep path on foot. The entrance of the mine is a hollowed out cave, about 12 yards across with a vertical shaft some five yards in diameter. Two men were reclining at the mouth of this shaft with their backs against the wall of the cave and turniug with their bare feet a ricketty wooden wheel, which brought up the debris from below in a small sheepskin bag, holding no more than a peck, perhaps. This bag was received by a third man who unhooked, emptied and re-attached it. The other two men removed their feet, and the bag went down with a run some 40ft., where three other men were similarly engaged on a ledge in the shaft. The mines itself is some 80ft. or 90ft. from the surface, but the descent was impracticable in boots. The miners first descend by means of a narrow diagonal tunnel, and then scramble down the rough sides of the shaft. At the mouth of the cave, which is on the precipitous hillside, half-a-dozen men were seated close together on a ledge, breaking with small hammers the fragments of rock as they were brought up from below. When a turquoise was discovered, it was placed on one side in its rough state, encased in rock, and in that state was sent to Meshed. About and around the cave, perched on other ledges, were numbers of small boys, sifting the earth or soft debris, which, had been brought up with the rock from below. The bags came up pretty fast, and seemed to contain a vast number of turquoises of sorts. Unfortunately, though the mine is very productive, and the turquoises of good shape, their colour soon goes.

An interesting report has just been published on Chinese trade, from which it appears that the war which prevailed during the early part of 1895 did not adversely affect Chinese commerce. The value of the foreign trade last year was nearly 315,000,000 Haikwan taels, or £51,500,000. In 1894 the value was 290,000,000 taels, or about £46,500,000. There has thus been an increase of nearly 25,000,000 taels. This increase is remarkable, as it is greater than that which took place in 1894 as compared with 1893, and far greater than the increase shown in the returns for 1892. The annual value of the trade between China and Great Britain in 1895 was 44,500,000 taels, or more than £7,000,000. The total value of the trade of China with the British Empire, including Hongkong, amounted to 215,000,000 taels, or nearly £36,000,000; and in 1894 to 204,000,000 taels, or £34,000,000. The only British possession in the case of which there has been a diminution in the trade between itself and China is India. Mr. Grant Duff is of opinion that at present Great Britain has every reason to congratulate herself on her commercial position in the Far East.

Goldfields of late have been rapidly on the increase, and still they come. Only a short while ago we had the information of the discovery of gold in Newfoundland. Then advices from Canada represent that gold is likely to be obtainable in large quantities, it being represented that the Dominion bids fair "to become a second California," that Quebec is in "a state of feverish excitement," and that "energetic investigators are flocking to the auriferous country situated in that province and in Ontario." The latest reported discovery of the precious metal comes from the Cape, a telegram announcing that gold has been found near Grahamstown. Just now there is anything but activity in the shares of existing mining properties, but there is always room for new enterprises, and there is little doubt that the money will be forthcoming for the development of new fields with anything like a promise of a good return.

The problem of State railways appears to have become successfully solved in New South Wales, where the annual report of the Railway Commissioners shows that the total traffic earnings from the colonial railways and tramways amounted to £3,109,598, and the expenditure to £1,788,171, leaving a balance after paying working expenses of £1,321,427. This, the commissioners state, makes an accumulated increase of £3,332,413 paid into the Treasury during the past eight years to meet the interest on capital. From that sum, however, there had to be deducted £375,000 instalments in repayment of the vote of one million made to the department for the reconstruction and improvement of the permanent way, the balance £2,957,413, being the increased net earnings since the commissioners took office. The year had been one of considerable difficulty, the continuance of the commercial depression, the drought (which had caused the loss of thirteen million sheep), and Newcastle coal strike having seriously affected the traffic. Nevertheless, the revenue for the railways alone during the past year was £2,820,417, and the working expenses £1,551,888 or 55·02 per cent. of the gross revenue, and a return of £3 8s. 10d. per cent. upon the total capital cost. Estimating the amount upon which the railway department has to pay interest at £34,659,983, and the rate of interest at 3·738 per cent., the department would have to provide £1,295,590 to meet its obligations, and after paying the working expenses it had provided the whole of that sum except £27,061, which had to be made up out of the general revenue. If, however, to the cost of £34,659,983 were added £2,192,211, provided out of the consolidated revenue, and the debentures repaid, on which there was no interest charge, the deficiency in interest would be £109,006. The revenue for the year decreased £57,787, while the working expenses were reduced by £15,701. The actual decrease was £131,069, in the carriage of wool, grain and flour, hides, skins, and tallow ; but the increase in other branches, arising out of the improved condition of the colony, lessened it to the amount before stated. At the same time, the work of improving the various lines, modifying gradients and curves, introducing safety appliances, &c., has been systematically carried on, the railways now being equal to any in the world, showing what skilful management can achieve under adverse circumstances. There are, however, numerous indications of improvement, and the commissioners look forward to a largely increased revenue during the present year.

Apparently there was some difference of opinion at yesterday's meeting of the Bank of England directors on the question of raising the rate, as the deliberations were of a much more lengthy character than usual, the announcement not being made until half an hour later than a fortnight ago, when it was raised to 2½ per cent. Few appear to find fault with the decision to advance the official minimum to 3 per cent., and by many it is welcomed as putting an end to the uncertainty which has been hanging over the market during the past fortnight. The joint stock banks, following the action of the Bank, have raised their allowance for money to 1½ per cent., while the bill brokers and discount houses have also advanced their rate for money both at call and short notice to 1½ per cent. The discount rate in the open market did not further rise to any appreciable extent, it having been put up the previous day in anticipation. The general quotation for three months' bankers' acceptances is now about 2¼ per cent., which, it will be observed, is still ¾ per cent. below the increased official minimum. The rate for short loans was raised to 1½ per cent. for advances for the day and 1¾ to 2 per cent. for seven days. Earlier in the week the only doubt in the minds of many with regard to the advisableness of a further rise in the Bank rate was the question of whether or not the market rate could be raised sufficiently to make it effective. The upward movement of yesterday has naturally turned the foreign exchanges in favour of this country, and could the open market rate be brought up to a closer approximation to the official minimum, it is generally felt that a 3 per cent. rate would be sufficient. Whether this can be done or not remains to be seen. The large reduction in bankers' balances this week, however, should assist the upward movement, more especially with the approach of the end of the month. It is never to be forgotten that, included in other deposits is 10½ millions sterling of Japanese money, and the market, therefore, is not so rich as it appears. Early next month the market will probably be swamped with loanable capital by the release of the dividends on Government Funds, &c., and it is difficult to see how the supply is to be lowered. For the moment the tendency will keep firm in connexion with the requirements of the end of the month. The fear is expressed in some directions that the Bank of Germany will again raise its rate, but on this point there is considerable difference of opinion.

THE statement in a recent issue of the *Daily Chronicle* concerning the late Sir Henry Parkes and his visits to this country as an emigration lecturer (writes a correspondent of our contemporary), brings to mind an incident which occurred during one of his lectures in Birmingham. Sir Henry had almost finished delivering his usual enthusiastic address on the immense advantages which workingmen enjoyed in New South Wales, when, during a slight pause, a man stood up in the ball and shouted "Don't believe him, mates. It's all gammon. Mr. Parkes gets paid £1,000 a year for spinning these yarns." A great uproar at once ensued, most of the audience agreeing with the statement, but when silence had been obtained, the lecturer said firmly, "It's a lie, and you ought to know it." Immediately another hubbub occurred, and many men shouted that the first remark was quite true. "Perhaps," said the chairman, when quietness had once more been secured, "Mr. Parkes will explain." With a characteristic twinkle in his eye, the lecturer slowly rose, and said, "I am sorry to contradict my friends over there on a statement of fact. It is a lie that I am paid £1,000 a year for lecturing—I get £1,200 !

RAIN has been general during the past week, and the rivers are now running coloured and being well flushed—facts which augur well for the autumn angling season. Up the Thames the water was much improved in condition and some very fair results have been obtained. In the Teddington district a 2lb. roach has been landed, another angler has secured over 100 dace and roach, and five bream. At Kingston, Staines, and Weybridge some nice bream have been creeled, one angler at the last named resort securing 41, Barbel are notified from a number of stations. The best takes have been in the Datchet waters, but the fish have not run large, and this has been the case with few exceptions all through the season.

THE WANT OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Why don't you have a really first-class hotel in Bombay ?" is the one question put to me by the many travellers I met on my late journey round the world. I could only reply that I thought Bombay ahead of Calcutta in this respect, and this was admitted ; and yet we are very far behind other places in the East ; for my party were more comfortable in the hotels of the far East, the Straits, China, and Japan, indeed not excluding Rangoon, than we were on our first stay in Calcutta. It is quite time that the two great cities of India vied with each other in attracting travellers. There is really no reason why India should not be a very popular resort for the crowds who leave England and the United States every winter to seek a warmer climate than their own. The advantage to India cannot be questioned. Among the most important results would be the help it would give to the value of the rupee. Every sovereign spent by a traveller in India serves as an offset to one of the many remitted yearly to the West by the Europeans in the country. A writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Sept. 1, '92) gives as his opinion that the money taken to France by foreigners every year enables that country to maintain her gold standard. He places the amount at one milliard or forty million pounds sterling a year. I came accross, not long ago, some estimates made by the English consular officials in Italy of the amount spent by foreigners in that country, and they were placed at about the same sum. While India cannot expect any such results, there can be no doubt that the number of her visitors would be largely increased if a tithe of the exertion were made there by the Government and the Municipalities to attract travellers that are made by these bodies in Europe. At present travellers go to Bombay and spend two, or perhaps, three, days, visit Elephanta and the Towers of Silence, and go away thinking that they have done the place. They have been told of Karli, and perhaps of Ellora and Ajunta ; but the difficulty of making arrangements to see these places of interest are so great that very few even think of attempting them. The same is true of the Maratha Forts and other objects of interest on the other side of the harbour ; the beautiful scenery of the Tanna river with the most interesting ruins at Bassein are never brought to their notice. The temple at Ambernath and the hill station of Matheran and the beautiful sheets of water at Vehar and Tansa they know nothing of. Then in and around Bombay itself, the Mahim woods, a marvel of beauty on a moonlight night, the relics, coins and other objects of interest in the rooms and museum of the Asiatic Society ; the capital collection made by Mr. Phipson in the Natural History Society rooms ; the many points of historical interest which Mr. James Douglas has unearthed, all of these and more, if known, would attract visitors. Then the Native theatres of Bombay might be made attractive, as indeed some are now. In China and in Japan every traveller visits the Native theatres, and those in Bombay could, I believe, be made even more interesting than those. There is not a place in Europe or America with half the objects and places of interest that does not seek the attention of tourists by advertisements and circulars. It would bring wealth and prosperity into Bombay if we once for all, awaked ourselves, and then awakened the Western world to the objects of beauty and interest we have to show them.

But first of all we must have a hotel second to none in the East. And on this point I am not blind to the difficulties in hotel-building and hotel-keeping in any hot climates. In cold temperatures, where each room can be shut up by itself and the sound from others be kept out, it is easy to design a building for this purpose ; but it is different when the heat requires open doors and windows, thus giving to every inconsiderate visitor—and they are many—the opportunity of awaking all his neighbours late at night or very early in the morning by stamping about his room or screaming "boy." Still the difficulty can be, I believe, largely, if not quite, overcome. And then the management must be excellent, and the food good, and the rooms and linen kept clean. This last is the one great failing in the Indian hotels which I visited. To ensure good food there must be cold storage rooms, but the machinery for electric lighting, which would of course be necessary, would make cold storage easy. Constructed and managed by a company with sufficient capital, all this can be, I am sure, attained, and we can have a hotel which will be a model to all in the East. While we cannot hope to rival Egypt in climate, I do not hesitate to claim for Bombay—and this is confirmed by many friends, who speak from experience—a far more pleasing and healthful climate in the winter than the Riviera, or than Algiers, in both of which snow, sleet, and hail are frequent. The improved speed of a few of the P. and O. steamers—may we have more of them !—will soon obliterate all thought of distance, and tend largely to make Bombay a popular winter resort. But the first thing needed is a hotel where visitors will be made comfortable, so that they will wish to remain and enjoy all the many objects of interest which Bombay can furnish them. And the times seems propitious for such a scheme, as money is seeking safe investments. Let this be taken up energetically, Mr. Editor, by the enterprising citizens of Bombay in the right way, and there can be no doubt of the success of the venture. As her position makes her the place of landing and embarcation for the whole of India, no city in the East can be so sure of success as Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

Boston, Aug. 11. GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

ARMING THE WARREN HASTINGS.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Warren Hastings, which was lying in Bombay since the 18th July last, has been fitted up with six 3-pounder quick-firing guns amidships, and four 45in. Nordenfelts, two forward and two aft. Yesterday, at about 9 a.m., the Warren Hastings left her moorings under the command of Lieut.-Commander J. H. D. St. John, and went out to try the new guns. They were in charge of Lieut. Shuckburgh, R. N., assisted by a Chief Engineer, a Chief Gunnery Instructor, and four blue-jackets. The vessel proceeded about ten miles out off the Prang's Light House, and the new guns were tried and proved to be satisfactory. The Warren Hastings then returned off the Sunk Rock, and had a target-firing practice ; returning to her moorings at about 5 p.m. It is said that she is also to be fitted up with six more 4·7 guns, four forward, and two aft. As soon as the guns are fitted up, she will be practically an armed cruiser.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT F. OWEN-LEWIS, 14th Bombay Infantry, expected to arrive in Bombay on Language leave from 16th October to 3rd January 1897, will, on arrival, be attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry during his stay in Bombay.

THE following Medical Officers will accompany the troops proceeding to Bengal, via Deolali Depot :—Surgeon-Lieutenant M. Boyle, A.M.S., 1st Troop train, and on completion of duty will proceed to Rawalpindi. Surgeon-Captain J. Keatley, A.M.S., the 2nd Troop train, and on completion of duty will proceed to Mian Mir.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. W. C. JONES, A.M.S., is placed in Medical charge of Troops and Details proceeding to Karachi on board the R.I.M.S. Canning, sailing on the 16th instant.

THE War Office has at length decided to arm the Volunteer force with a new rifle. Prompt in carrying out their decision (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Gazette*), the authorities have asked the Home District Volunteer regiments to send in requisitions for the number of rifles they will respectively require. The rifle to be given to the Volunteer is known as "I X (one cross), Lee-Metford Magazine." It is practically the same as the rifle already in possession of the regulars, only one better—that is to say, if anything, it is a more improved magazine weapon. As there are some quarter-of-a-million of new rifles in store ready for issue, the provincial regiments will not have to wait long for their supplies, for they will be armed with the new weapons as soon as the London corps have been supplied. When the issue of the new rifle is completed, uniformity of ammunition will have been attained in all branches of the forces. It was in anticipation of the issue of the new rifles that the Volunteer shooting range on the exercise ground of the Life Guards at Wormwood Scrubbs was recently closed. It was found that the range was unsafe when the Lee-Metford was being used, and it is therefore closed for alterations.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA CASUALS BEAT GYMKHANA B TEAM.

THE visiting team from the other side of India showed their superiority over the second team of our local Gymkhana, who were more or less of a scratch lot, by beating them by four goals to love. The Casuals play a good passing game, and are a good combination, but they somewhat mar the spectators enjoyment of the game by constant appeals to the umpire. In many cases, yesterday afternoon, their appeals seemed to the ordinary onlooker merely perfunctory and a useless waste of time. The Gymkhana B team played up well, and considering that they were more or less raw material they have not sustained such a defeat as was expected by the critics. Four goals only against them is a very creditable performance for the losing side, considering their inexperience. When play was started the Casuals at once assumed the offensive and soon placed a goal to their credit. The home team, however, played up and secured several corners in succession, but nothing came of their efforts owing to the sterling defence of the Calcutta keeper. The Casuals pressed the Gymkhana for a second time, but off-side being given against them, saved what might have been another point. The B team returned the compliment, but were only able to obtain a corner. The Casuals then worked the ball up to the Gymkhana quarters, and for an infringement of the rules within the circle a penalty bully was awarded to the Casuals, from which they easily scored their second goal. The whistle then sounded for half-time.

On the resumption of play the Casuals easily held their opponents, and for several minutes confined the game in their twenty-five. A lot of loose scrummaging taking place in front of the Bombay goal, the Casuals, at last, put it through, and the score read three goals to love. The Gymkhana after this brightened up and took the ball up the ground, but the ball went behind. From the bully Calcutta got away and put the fourth and last goal to their credit. From here to the call of time they kept the home team at bay, and shortly after the whistle sounded for no side.

For the winning team Matheson, Greig and Templeton played well, and for the B Team, Thorburn, Ross, Stewart and Hussey put in a lot of useful work.

The following were the teams :—

CALCUTTA CASUALS. White and Blue Sash.		GYMKHANA B White with Yellow and Black Belts.
Prichard	goal	Farewell
M Remfrey, Greig	backs	Ross, Curtis
Matheson, Day, Durham	R, C, L half-backs	R Thorburn, C Steuart, L Rimington
Butler	centre forward	Montmorency
D Remfey, Cooker	left wings	Hussey, Richardson
Templeton, Chidley	right wings	Fischer, Cole

Umpires : Major Piers and Lieut O'Brien.
Linesmen : Messrs. Ellison and Brown.

This evening, the Rangers play the Gymkhana A Team, play to commence at 4-45, punctually.

THE DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN BARRISTER.

THE remains of the late Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ali, barrister-at-law, who, as already stated, died at Karachi, on Sunday last, will be embalmed and brought to Bombay and will be burried by the side of the grave of his sister. The deceased caught malarial fever about two months back at Hyderabad (Sind), and was taken to Karachi, where he recovered. He again went on a trip to Hyderabad, where he was once more attacked with fever. He was brought to Karachi, where he was treated by Dr. Mirza and others, and all that could be done to save his life by medical skill was tried, but without avail. The deceased had marvellously improved when he last returned from England, but his health broke down at Dhulia, where he was for some time engaged in the riot cases. It was the late Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ali who convened a meeting of Mahomedans a couple of years back to protest against the dissection of dead bodies of Mahomedans in the hospitals. A petition was forwarded to Government, who passed a resolution, the effect of which was that the bodies should be handed over to the proper parties for burial. When the Dr. Mackichan Memorial Fund was started, he took a prominent part in the movement. By reason of his amiable qualities and obliging nature, he had won the esteem of all with whom he came into contact. He leaves behind him one son, who is at Gwalior. The Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan and his son, Mir Aun Ali, have received numerous telegrams of condolence and sympathy the senders including his Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, his Highness Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, his Highness Aga Akbar Shah, and Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Karaka, C.S.I.

LAWN TENNIS MATCH.

WE are requested to state that the Lawn Tennis match, this afternoon, is between the 10th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, represented by Major Piers and Lieutenant Deas, and the Bombay Gymkhana, represented by Captain Anderson and Mr. A. J. Brooks, the present holders of the Western India Championship. The station of Satara could, we are told, put in a stronger team than that representing the 10th Regiment, which comes from that station.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE prospectus of the Bombay Art Society for 1897 will be published early in November, and the exhibition will be opened early in February, 1897. Including the gold and silver medals given by the Society, there will be about fifty-five prizes.

AN INCIDENT OF A VOYAGE OUT.

THE Commander of the s. s. Gisela, Captain G. de Grisogono, wishes to thank the generous gentlemen passengers of the above steamer who spontaneously subscribed towards a fund in aid of the widow and four orphans of one sailor of the ship, who was accidentally drowned in Karachi harbour, and wishes that his thanks on behalf of those concerned be brought to the knowledge of the subscribers.

The gentlemen who subscribed were the following :—

	£	s.
Mr. H. Reinhold...	1	0
Capt. A. B. Scott	1	0
Lieut. W. C. Scott	1	0
Lieut. B. D. Fitzpatrick	1	0
Mr. J. Bexfield	1	0
Rev. R. A. Storrs	1	0
Dr. C. Schulten...	1	0
Mr. A. Ruden...	1	0
Lieut. B. P. S. Rooke	1	0
Mr. R. T. Gibbs...	1	0
Mr. J. Shakespear	1	0
Lieut. A. T Rowlandson	1	0
Mrs. J. B. Ivers...	0	10
Mr. O. B. Shefield	0	10
Total	13	0

SOME interesting facts regarding fruit culture in the hills are given by the Rev. M. M. Carleton in the last issue of the *National Magazine*, published in Calcutta. Mr. Carleton, who is one of the foremost pioneers of the fruit-growing industry in the Himalayas, has made various experiments at Ani, a village in Kulu, 4,500 feet above sea-level and distant 65 miles from Simla. As regards apples it appears that American and English trees have proved almost a failure. The experiments have now extended over a period of ten years, but though the trees themselves flourish and a few apples are produced the return is of the poorest. The conclusion arrived at is that apple cultivation will not be profitable at a lower altitude than 6,000 feet. Apricots, on the contrary, have proved a remarkable success. The native tree of the Kulu valley is not very prolific, but the Kashmir and English varieties yield fruit after the fourth year in great abundance. Mr. Carleton strongly advocates the extension of the cultivation of these varieties in all the lower hills ; and he suggests the introduction into Simla of the American fruit-drying machines.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., show favourable progress towards stamping out the disease. The figures during the period were the lowest yet recorded, there being only six fresh cases and five deaths. There were three fresh cases at Mandvie and two deaths. In the C Division one case and one death occurred. In the D Division also there was one case and one death. In the E Division one case was reported, and at the hospital a death occurred.

THE QUESTION OF SEGREGATION.

One of the first, and not the least important, o the recommendations of the Committee appointed by Government to help the Municipal Executive by advice and suggestion in stamping out bubonic fever in Mandvie, and preventing its dissemination in other districts, was the segregation in infectious hospitals of cases in which the sufferers could not be otherwise separated from the healthy, and obtain necessary medical attendance and care. The decision of the Committee arrived at, with two dissentients, was that segregation was essential and should be strictly carried out wherever there was danger of the infection spreading from the sick to the healthy. Acting on this recommendation, the Health Department proceeded to carry out this instruction, and with manifestly beneficial results. Many of the patients who would certainly have succumbed if left in their filthy surroundings, and crowded rooms with little light and no ventilation are at the present moment progressing towards recovery under the care of the Medical Officers employed by the Health Deparment. In the great majority of cases no objection whatever was raised to the removal of the sick to the hospital.

The cry of interference with caste usages and the prejudices of the poor being raised in some of the Native papers, an agitation has sprung up within the last few days with a view to preventing segregation by influencing or intimidating the authorities Deputations waylaid members of the Corporation and complained of the hardship of taking a sick man from his surroundings, from his family and friends, instead of letting him die in peace when that was the will of God. They also waited on Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, with petitions asking that the orders for segregation and for the cleansing of houses should be abrogated. Yesterday morning, a number of Buniahs informed an influential European that if the orders in question were not rescinded, they would get the grain-dealers and others in Mandvie to close their shops and put an end to all business. They were advised to be careful, and to think twice before taking such a serious step, or they might find themselves laid hold of by the law for conspiracy. The Buniahs were taken aback by this suggestion, and they forthwith proceeded to consult a solicitor on the point. He gave them similar advice. Thenceforth they changed their procedure and told those whom they desired to impress with the gravity of the situation, that a number of dealers intended to close their shops if people suffering from the sickness were removed from their houses, and that they were trying to prevent them by telling them that the Sircar would listen to their prayers.

In the course of the day a numerous deputation, principally composed of well-to-do Buniahs from Mandvie, proceeded to the Municipal Office to present another petition to the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Snow received the petition and listened to the representations of those who brought it. The Buniahs represented themselves as anxious above all things to prevent any outbreak or rioting or strikes, all of which have been freely mentioned during the last two or three days as in the air.

The Municipal Commissioner assured the deputation that there was no desire whatever to interfere with caste usages, or offend religious susceptibilities. He told them that the one object of the Executive is to protect the health of the community and save the lives of those who are in danger of death from a malignant disease. And with these assurances the deputation withdrew. Yesterday, the Municipal Commissioner issued instructions to the Health Department modifying the order given on the advice of the Government Committee for the removal of all persons suffering from plague in dwellings in which they cannot be segregated. This order is not to apply to cases in which the sufferers can be fairly segregated in their own homes. This discretion has in practice been already acted upon. So far as we can ascertain, no patient has been removed to the infectious hospital who is adequately cared for and even partially segregated in his own dwelling. The conciliatory instruction now issued will draw attention to this fact, and it is hoped will soothe many susceptibilities which have been industriously worked upon by well-meaning persons who have not the remotest idea of the danger incurred by persons suffering from bubonic fever in lodging-houses containing from three to five hundred inmates, none of whom know what sanitary precautions mean.

The Municipal Commissioner also directed, that with a view to avoid interference with caste feeling the cleansing of the interior of chawls and orher dwellings should not be insisted on. This concession must surely be conditional on the occupants—landlords or tenants—themselves undertaking to thoroughly cleanse foul dwellings at their own cost and charges, to the satisfaction of a medical or other officer representing the Department which is responsible for the health of the city. To leave those chawls in their filth with cases of bubonic fever rife within may provoke a new outbreak.

It is impossible to disguise from ourselves that the strenuous measures hitherto employed, while succeeding in mitigating the visitation, have not yet sufficed to eradicate it. If these measures be relaxed, a recrudescence of the disease in the cold weather, which may be expected in a few weeks, may give rise to a heavy mortality, against which every precaution should be taken while there is yet time.

The mortality in the week ending on Tuesday last, was 634, that is, 157 less than the previous week. The mortality in Mandvie has decreased by one-third.

Yesterday, Dr. Weir and Mr. Leask went out in the morning to Mandvie and superintended the disinfection of several grain godowns. One contained damaged grain, which was ordered to be destroyed. In another godown Dr. Weir found some bad dates, which were also done away with. The flushing of the drains is vigorously continued. Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, is energetically engaged in supervising and directing the cleansing of them. Mr. Smith, the Acting Executive Engineer, also frequently goes round in the affected district.

We are requested to announce that a public prayer will be offered by the members

clean Bill of Health except in cases (which are rather rare)of death resulting from infectious diseases occurring on board less than seven days before arrival, if the disease is cholera, and less than nine days before arrival if the disease is plague or yellow fever (see regulations 55 and 60 of the Regulations applied to ships furnished with non-clean Bills of Health and classified as *indemnified*, *suspected*, or *infected*).

It has struck me that under existing circumstances, it would be useful for the Chamber of Commerce to be acquainted with the provisions of these new Regulations, and I have the honor to send you a copy for the Library of the Chamber. I also hope that the disease which has been observed in Bombay will continue to decrease, and that the rigorous regulations which have been imposed almost everywhere on arrivals from this port will not be maintained.—Accept, &c.,

J. PILINSKI,
French Consul, Bombay.

FURTHER QUARANTINE NOTIFICATIONS.

A *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary issued, last night, contains the subjoined notifications :—

The following letter from the Vice-Consul for Spain, at Bombay, dated the 13th instant, is published for general information :—

I have the honour to inform you that I have received intimation from my Government that quarantine will be imposed in Spain on all vessels sailed hence after 10th September last.

The following telegram from the British Consul, Alexandria, dated the 12th October 1896, is published for general information :—

Healthy ships for foreign destination permitted to pass through Canal in quarantine after satisfactory medical inspection : admitted to free pratique after satisfactory medical inspection and disinfection of linen, &c., and change of water.

The following letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Colombo, dated the 9th October, 1896, is published for general information :—

I am directed to inform you that consequent on the outbreak of the bubonic plague at Bombay, the Port Surgeon, Colombo, has been directed to quarantine all vessels arriving from Bombay, whether they contain clean Bills of Health or not, and to detain them until eight clear days have elapsed from the date of their departure from Bombay, when they will be released if all on board are healthy. Vessels in quarantine will be allowed to take in food and water and to tranship passengers and cargo to other vessels which may also be in quarantine, but no passenger, luggage, nor cargo will be allowed to be landed in Colombo until the full period of quarantine has expired.

Telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 13th October 1896 :—

"Your telegram of 10th : Government of India sanction application of Aden quarantine rules to Karachi. Please wire date of publication and send copy."

THE MORTUARY RETURNS AND THE FEVER.

At the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, yesterday, proposed in accordance with a notice of motion "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is misleading to omit from the weekly mortuary returns statistics about the bubonic fever now prevailing in Bombay, and the Municipal Commissioner be requested to adopt measures for the introduction in them of correct figures of all deaths arising from the same as long as it continues to exist in Bombay."

Mr. Kabraji said, that until now he had refrained from taking any active part in the discussion which took place at the meetings of the Committee and the Corporation, because he did not wish to be an instrument for causing any unnecessary alarm by any remarks that he might make in connection with the subject. Now that the alarm had been fully confirmed, no attempt should be made at concealment, but, on the contrary, the exact state of affairs should be made public. In the last mortuary returns published in the *Government Gazette*, it appeared that the notice of that particular disease had been carefully omitted. Members of the Committee would remember his drawing the attention of the Corporation the other day to the fact that the mortuary returns were quite silent on that particular type of fever which had been raging. He found afterwards from the returns published for the week ending 5th October last, the same thing had occurred again.

The Chairman remarked that the returns required no sanction from the Standing Committee.

Mr. Kabraji replied that at least they were supplied by the Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that the returns were published in accordance with the usual forms laid down by the Surgeon-General with the Government.

Mr. Kabraji said that the returns did not represent actual state of affairs in connection with the disease which had been authoritatively fixed upon by medical men as plague. As nothing appeared about the plague in the returns it became a matter of misleading the public. In the mortuary returns it was stated that there were 304 deaths from fever, which meant 84 more than those during the previous week, and it was presumed that there were so many deaths from the bubonic fever. He took exception to deaths resulting from the plague being included in the class of remittent fever and other kind of fevers, and was of opinion that there ought to have been a separate column for the same. In the Mandvie ward alone there were 105 deaths from fever, and such a large number of deaths in that ward naturally led one to believe that they were due to the plague. These were cases which ought not to have been omitted from the returns. From enquiries he had made, he had come to the conclusion that they were suppressed.

The Chairman : It is rather a strong expression.

Mr. Kabraji said he had a conversation with the Health Officer on the subject from which he concluded that the deaths from the plague had been specially omitted.

The Commissioner said that fresh cases of the plague and deaths resulting from the disease were reported daily in the newspapers.

Mr. Kabraji then altered his motion as follows :—"That in the opinion of the Standing Committee the Commissioner should be asked to arrange for the addition of a column or a foot-note in the weekly mortuary returns showing the number of deaths arising from bubonic fever."

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula here drew the attention of the Commissioner to the existence of a very strong feeling among the residents of the infected localities, especially the Mandvie ward, against the compulsory isolation of patients suffering from the plague. He understood that many representations had been made and petitions presented to the Commissioner against the provisions of the Notification being strictly put into force wounding the religious scruples and feelings of certain sections of the Hindu community. The strict carrying out of the provisions of the Notification would lead to a concealment of the cases.

Mr. Dharamsi : They are concealing the cases now.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the matter had already been brought to his notice, and he had in consultation with the Health Officer issued orders that the terms of the Notification should not be less stringently put into force now that the disease had abated. (Hear, hear.) There was in fact no necessity for isolation now that very few fresh cases and deaths occurred from the plague.

Mr. Shroff : Some of the well-to-do people are prepared to pay about ten thousand rupees for a special hospital for patients suffering from the plague.

The Chairman : I think there will now be no necessity for isolation.

Mr. Ebrahim : The Commissioner's explanation will be considered very satisfactory and reassuring by the public at large.

Dr. Vingas suggested that those who could be isolated in their own houses to the satisfaction of the Municipal Executive should not be taken to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

After some further discussion,

Mr. Muller said that he could state from experience, and in fact he was in a position to say that some of the feelings referred to by Mr. Ebrahim were due more to educated men, who ought to know better than to stir up the feelings of the people from interested motives. He was prepared to support the statement by mentioning the actual facts. It was incumbent upon educated men to explain to those who did not understand the drift of the Notification that the removal of patients recommended therein was in the interest of the sufferers as well as the public in general. Mr. Muller then proceeded to make some further remarks about the isolation of patients living in chawls where hundreds of people lived, when

The Chairman said that he was not in order in referring to matters entirely foreign to the subject before the meeting.

The Chairman then said that he was fully aware that a part of the discussion that took place on the question was irrelevant, but he allowed it because he believed that it would be the means of allaying the public mind to a certain extent, and he further allowed Mr. Ebrahim, though he was out of order, to advert to the question of the feeling of the people in connection with the isolation of the sufferers, in order that the Committee might have an authoritative declaration from the Commissioner on the subject. The notification was deemed necessary in case the plague took a more serious turn and assumed larger dimensions, but fortunately, as it showed signs of abatement there was not the slightest necessity for the adoption of any stringent measures. In the face of the opinion expressed by medical men that it was not contagious nor highly infectious forcible isolation was not necessary. At the request of many intelligent and wealthy native merchants he had drawn the attention of the Commissioner to that fact, and he was glad to say that the declaration made by that officer to the Committee would have a reassuring effect on the public mind.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

THE BACTERIOLOGIST.

The following was forwarded to the Corporation :—Letter from the Commissioner, reporting that Dr. W. M. Haffkine, deputed by the Government of India to enquire into the bubonic plague, reported his arrival on the 8th idem at 11-30 a.m. One clerk and three peons have been placed under him for duty, and he has been requested to apply to the Commissioner as regards any expenditure to be incurred.

FLUSHING OF DRAINS IN KAMATTIPURA.

The next item on the agenda was memorandum to the Secretary, No. 12959, dated 7th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding, for information of the Committee, correspondence regarding the special flushing of drains in Kamattipura district.

The Drainage Engineer, in passing the Health Officer's communication No. 23217, of 6th instant, stated that after perusing the remarks made at the last meeting of the Corporation, when it was stated that nothing had been done in Kamattipura, he personally inquired into the matter and found that they had already flushed the whole of the pipe-drains in Kamattipura with phenyle solution from large flushing carts holding 600 gallons each. On three consecutive occasions, and that previous to the breaking out of any fever in Mandvie, a large amount of the cleaning of the pipe sewers had been done, so that it was hardly correct to say that no attention had been paid to the insanitary condition of Kamattipura.

Mr. Rebsch proposed that the papers be recorded, to which Dr. Katrak moved an amendment to the effect that the papers be forwarded to the Corporation.

On a division the amendment was lost, and the original motion was agreed to.

A PETITION TO THE COMMISSIONER.

The following petition has been addressed to the Municipal Commissioner over the signatures of some 3,000 inhabitants :—

Bombay, 14th October, 1896.

P. C. H. Snow, Esq., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, beg to approach you with the following representation on the subject of the recent notification published by you in connection with the "bubonic fever."

(1) You are probably aware that this is the first occasion in the history of the City of Bombay when the regulations contained in the notification have been prescribed for the inhabitants, and that, therefore, quite apart from the question of their necessity or otherwise at the present juncture, it is of the first importance that the regulations should be enforced with the greatest moderation and with the utmost possible care, that the religious, moral, and social susceptibilities of such a conservative people as the Native inhabitants of this city are not wounded, that their daily avocations are not in any way seriously interfered with, and that no dissatisfaction is caused amongst them.

(2) We, however, regret to say that alarmed as the people were at the publication of the notification, the way in which the powers conferred thereby have been exercised by your subordinates has given cause for greater alarm and dissatisfaction. We venture to submit that having regard to the habits and manners and the feelings of the people the enforcement of the regulation as to removal to the hospital must be limited only to cases where there is absolutely want of care of the patient or where there is a positive danger of the disease spreading by either ignorance or recklessness on the part of the patient or those attending upon it, e.g. where the patient is found wandering or removing from one place to another. We firmly believe that a greater majority, if not the whole of the middle class native population of the city, have by this time already understood, or can be easily made to understand the precautions to be observed at the time when some one in their house is attacked with the fever, and that in by far a greater number of cases the exercise of a description in leaving the patient in the midst of his family with strict injunctions for a scrupulous observance of the necessary precautions would not be unwise. The havoc played by the disease has been so great and so widely known that there is very little danger of those attending the patient disregarding the precautions, and that there is on the other hand, every probability of there being rigidly observed for the sake of their own lives.

(3) There is, moreover, such a high sense of duty among the Native population in the matter of attending to their sick, having their sick under their own care, and performing their last rites in case of their death, that total removal of the patient from their midst under circumstances which entirely precludede a further meeting, and for the matter of that, all further information of the patient is inconceivable by them and is absolutely shocking to their feelings. Hospital life being entirely unknown as it is among the natives, the patient himself is most averse to being removed and being deprived of the care and comforts he can count upon in his family, and his removal is looked upon both by himself and his attendants as sure death.

(4) As you yourself must have received information from official reports, your subordinates do not exercise any discretion whatsoever in enforcing the removal clause, and no matter how the patient is situated, what his position in life is, whether a proper amount of care and the necessary precautions against a spread of the disease are observed or not, and whether the patients and his attendents are willing or no, directly a man has the misfortune to be attacked, a number of your inspectors and number of policemen invade the sick room and carry the man away. The removal is further attended with unnecessary harshness on the part of the officials, and on the relatives and friends expressing their unwillingness and entreating your officials to desist from the removal, the removal of the patient is invariably effected under threats of arresting the relatives and friends. Means, such as these of quoting opposition in such a case are, to say the least, highly undesirable, and likely to cause grave dissatisfaction among the people.

(5) It is probably well-known that about 50 per cent. of the inhabitants of Mandvie and a large number of the residents of the other parts of the town have left Bombay, and we seriously apprehend that if the regulations continue to be enforced with the strictness with which they are hitherto enforced, a much larger number of the habitants will go away from Bombay, and the business of the city will be very materially interfered with.

(6) As mentioned above the natives are almost, if not wholly, unused to hospital life, and exceedingly strange rumours are afloat among the Native population about the treatment given to the patients in the Municipal hospital. It is supposed that, when once a patient is taken to the hospital his relatives and friends are forbidden to go there and see him, and no information whatsoever is conveyed to them as to how the patient progresses, until he either recovers or dies. It is also said that some of the patients are being operated upon, and blood extracted from them for examination while they are still living and suffering.

(7) The exercise of the other powers of entering, cleaning, and disinfecting, suspected houses is not attended with any smaller degree of unnecessary harshness. We are very much grieved to find that the exercise of such important powers as those embodied in the notification is entrusted to raw and inexperienced European and Eurasian boys instead of as it ought to have been to Native gentlemen of ripe experience. Totally unacquainted with native habits and manners as they are, these European and Eurasian lads are entirely out of place in the performance of such delicate and responsible duties in the midst of a Native population, and we sincerely hope that officials having a better knowledge and experience of Native life, and of the manner in which obedience by natives to such regulations is to be enforced will in future be employed for the purpose. Employment of officials totally unsuitable to the work is the chief cause of the disagreeable manner in which the powers, and the duties entrusted to them are excercised and performed. There have not been, moreover, wanting instances of your officials having asked people sitting in shops and occupying houses as to which there can be no suspicion of infection forthwith to leave the shops and houses and lock them up for days together. Five shops have been similarly locked up in Bhat Bazaar for the last six days, during which time no cleaning or disinfecting operation of any sort is carried on therein. We do not think that the regulations either enjoin or allow closing up of shops and dwelling-houses and the acts of your officials in closing up the aforesaid shops are, we submit, entirely *ultra vires*.

(8) The cleaning and disinfecting operations in houses have been moreover carried on through Bhangis and Mahars, classes, whose very touch is regarded as pollution, and who are never allowed entrance in their houses, by high caste Hindus. It is impossible to believe that old and experienced officers of the Municipality are ignorant of this objection, and the employment of these classes to enter houses of high caste Hindus, has taken us with no small degree of astonishment. Marathas, Ghatis, and Kunbis can be easily employed for the work of cleaning houses, and it is unintelligible to us why the Municipality should have taken the course they have of causing unnecessary annoyance to the people.

(9) It must have been evident to you from the preceding remarks that the public mind is now in a state of excitement of terror in consequence of the publication of the regulations and the rigid enforcement thereof in the manner stated above, and a general apprehension is entertained, that if this state of excitement is allowed to continue any longer, the merchants inhabiting Mandvie and the surrounding districts will shut up their shops and places of business and stop their business altogether. The results of a stoppage of business by such an important body of merchants will, besides being a great pecuniary loss to the city, put the inhabitants to a very serious inconvenience owing to the shops for the sale of every day necessaries, being entirely closed. Looking, moreover, to the opinions of such eminent medical gentlemen as Drs. Waters, Dutt, and Shroff, the disease is, at the highest, only infectious, and that, too, within a narrow radius. We, therefore, make bold to affirm that the regulations contained in the notification are too severe and drastic in their nature, and request that you will be good enough to remodel the regulations and modify their rigour in such a way as to suit the natives, their habits and manners and their mode of life, and issue strict injunctions to your subordinates to exercise discretion and caution in enforcing obedience to them. The number of signatures to this representation will show that a general feeling of discontent prevails among the Native community, and we sincerely trust that you will deem it your duty towards the Corporation on the one hand and the inhabitants on the other to give your best consideration to this representation and take all possible measures without delay to remove the discontent.—We beg to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servants.

THE EXAMINATIONS AND THE FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be thankful for your publishing the following letter in your acknowledged paper. One effect amongst others of the plague scare is that University students have to appear for their examinations with uncertainty of their lives, for more than three-fourths of their number have really taken to their heels from Bombay for fear of losing their lives. That they should thus depart just at the time when their work goes in for strength is surely a great hardship upon them in completing their course of studies. Secondly it cannot be fairly expected that those who are now in the midst of relations congratulating themselves upon their having escaped safely from the plague to meet their dearest should leave them to enter the very place which in their opinion endangers their lives. Thirdly, it is truly hard to imagine the feelings of the parents of these students who are everything to them in and after this life when they have to consider that their son and in some cases the only son should leave them and enter the hot bed of speedy death. Thus a question arises which is dearer of the two, Examination or Life? And if the University authorities value the first more than the second, which I hope they will not so far as they have reason, they may connive at the critical circumstances of their position, and if every rational being is expected to, do they highly prize the second? The only convenient and reasonable course that might be suggested to them through the medium of your paper, is to appoint the various examinations that fall on Mondays of November to Mondays of December. It is ardently hoped that the University authorities will show themselves up at this crisis as reasonable guardians of the students and not like the wheel of a machine.—Yours &c.,

Oct. 14. A FELLOW.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As we hear that a proposal to postpone the University examinations in consequence of the spread of bubonic fever in the city of Bombay is under the serious consideration of the University authorities, it will not be amiss, we think, to express the feelings of the students in general regarding the same.

We know it for certain that the plague is not yet checked so as to remove all cause of fear on that account. As a matter of fact we find that thousands of people have left Bombay and are still leaving it. Moreover, the plague is appearing in various localities of the city, and it can be confidently foretold that it will not subside till after many days. Under these circumstances, it will not be good on the part of the University authorities to compel a large number of young promising students to come to unhealthy Bombay for the mere purpose of sitting at the examinations. The evil of the plague is further intensified by the extreme heat generally prevailing throughout the Maratha country in this month. It is a trying affair indeed to be confined to studies for full ten or twelve hours, for we know that the majority of students do daily spend that number of hours in study. In these days of sanitation, will it not be just to expect that our University will promptly help the cause of sanitation? That she should do so is, we may venture to say, the unanimous wish of the whole circle of students. We may also add that the sister University of Allahabad once postponed her examinations more than a month even under circumstances not absolutely requiring the postponement, for the period was one of holidays with the Mahomedans.—Your, &c.,

STUDENTS' PROXIES.

III.

DASSERA SWARI OF THE ARYA MITRA MELLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to bubonic fever and intense heat the committee of the Arya Mitra Mella intended to limit their demonstrative procession, and the secretaries, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Pitale and others communicated that to the authorities. Since the state of Bombay has considerably improved the Arya Mitra Mella meets at Madhav Baugh on Thursday afternoon the 15th inst., under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, when Rao Bahadur Pitale will open the proceedings. Speeches will follow.

The procession will leave Madhav Baugh at 3 p.m., and via Girgaum Back Road and Grant Road bridge, reach Gocaldas Tejpal's Laxminarayan's temple at Gowalia Tank.—Yours, &c.,

NAGINDAS JAMNADAS.

IV.

THE CORPORATORS AND THE INFECTED AREA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present emergency in Bombay affords a favourable opportunity of testing the capacity for civic work of the Indian representatives of the people, who have by moving heaven and earth on election days secured seats in the Municipal Corporation. The ordinary run of these "khoorchi" seekers in popular parlance, have never been known to visit their wards and to ascertain the wants of their constituents in normal times; but it was to be expected that during a crisis, at any rate, they would rise to the occasion. It seems, it is not to be so. So far this published reports show, that with the exception of Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Viegas, and R. B. Luchmon Singh, no civic father has personally inspected the localities which it is his duty to keep a vigilant watch upon, and yet the deadly fever cannot be said now to be confined to Mandvie alone. The Health Department is doing its duty and, happily, the force of the disease is spent, but how far individual representatives have by inspection, collection of facts, exercise of personal influence, and tendering of practical advice to the indifferent and the ignorant, who may be said to live and have their being in unwholesome surroundings,—how far, I say, these people's representatives have by individual efforts co-operated with and rendered the work of the Municipal Executives easier, is not apparent.

Academic discussions in the Municipal Council Hall and the voting away of public money is not, I submit, enough in such emergencies.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 14. VINAYAK DADAJI.

V.

COMPULSORY SEGREGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I cannot adequately give vent to the feelings of disgust and dissatisfaction that has been caused among the Native public in consequence of the segregation and isolation of plague patients having been recommended and adopted. It is a regrettable matter that on the Government Plague Committee the number of gentlemen acquainted with the habits, beliefs, and religious scruples of the natives, especially of the Hindus, is very limited. It is expressed by Dr. Shroff that the plague is neither infectious nor contagious, and that it would destroy itself under favourable circumstances as well as by sanitary measures. Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Waters agrees with Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed that one person not affected may attend one affected, and should both be taken out of the stricken district, the sick person might probably die, whilst the other would not be affected, that the disease is not transmissible by human intercourse, and that it is not contagious, though all persons with their varying susceptibility are liable to attack from a common source. I believe, Sir, the same views are shared by many a medical gentleman. Under these circumstances, is it not too much, I venture to contend, to remove a dying patient from amongst his relatives. I imagine, Sir, a high class Hindoo patient, strictly orthodox, removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, where in his dying days he is isolated from those dear to him and has to take his food and drink at the hands of persons of such castes and creed, with whom he should have shrunk from having such an intercourse throughout his life. What a shock would it cause to the failing nerves of the patient and to the feelings of his kinsmen who are debarred from administering to his wants at the parting time. Due attention has not, it seems, been paid to the probability of *Zaburdusti* arising out of the adoption of this course. So far as it may be exercised by the higher authorities, no coercion is likely to take place; but it would be too much to say these officers with their multifarious duties would be able to attend to each and every little thing. Would it not thus be a tool for people of the low rank to use coercion! It has been admitted on all hands that it has caused some alarm among the members of the native community. Allow me to say that it has caused very great alarm and dissatisfaction. Already a large number of such people have left Bombay for their native country, and others are thinking seriously of doing the same. It has from time to time been represented that the plague is now on the wane. With this fact, and with such medical opinions, would not the authorities see their way to order segregation in as few cases as possible and allow kinsmen of persons who have been removed from stricken districts to see them and administer to their wants. This would I dare say allay the great panic that has been caused and reassure the public that the plague is actually decreasing.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 14. P. JAMNADAS.

VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would not have thought of troubling you by harping on the same string, had it not been for the ever increasing discontent and the horrifying panic which are gaining ground in the minds of the native public in consequence of the compulsory segregation enforced by the Municipal and other authorities on all patients suffering from the so-called bubonic fever; quite regardless of all the reasonable persuations of those near and dear ones of the patient. Quite lately, yesterday morning, a female patient of mine, residing at Chinch Bunder, Dongree, was removed by force, with the aid of the police, to the Arthur Road Hospital, a place, as far as I think, in no way conducive to the amelioration of the condition of the diseased patient with all its unfavourable hygienic conditions. The patient, I hear from her relatives, has been getting worse by her removal to the hospital, though she showed signs of considerable improvement under my care. The segregation was strongly objected to on the plausible ground that the patient was progressing favourably. But in spite of that, I was surprised to learn that the relatives were threatened to get the patient removed by Mhars and Bhangis if they protested against the segregation. I cannot understand what the authorities mean by thus threatening the relatives of the patients to get them removed to the hospital by Mhars and Bhangis, thereby working detrimentally on the fears of the people and injuring their religious feelings rather than allaying their fears and soothing and pacifying the ill-omened apprehensions and the ill-auguring symptoms of this fell disease. The thought, the horrible and mortifying thought, occurring to the patient that he is going to be removed to the hospital, far from all the kind and affectionate succours of his kith and kin, will serve as an actual shock which will prove a strong antidote against all the possible care and all the practical medical remedies employed by the medical authorities. I am quite sure that the medical authorities in charge take the utmost possible care which merits all our praise and admiration. But, alas! quite apart from the paternal care and indulgence, as it were, of these authorities, the so-called bubonic fever has all the likelihood of being augmented, of its severity being aggravated, and consequently there is a great probability of a mortality being caused owing to the terrific impression, the mortifying shock on the patient originating in the thought of his being segregated, and also in his dispositional antipathy against being so transported from his family circle—the home of all his consolations and the centre of the all-embracing affections. I quite admit that the present course initiated and suggested by Government has all its salutary advantages in its own sphere, but the remedy, though well-meant, has missed the real mark.

Of course, there is great utility and wisdom conceived in the adoption of such a course, but the fact that the segregation should be carried to quite intolerable and undesirable limits, and should be enforced irrespective of all considerations of religious and other sentiments of the people, has produced the greatest horror and agitation in the native public. It is the insertion of this clause in the remedy adopted that has caused and will cause, I think, a great deal of panic and agitation—greater than the evil which is sought to be remedied. Compulsory segregation is also undesirable and not urgently demanded by the existing circumstances and concomitant facts peculiar to the nature of the disease. It is quite an enigmatical puzzle like the sphinx's riddle, why compulsory segregation ought to be resorted to when such medical authorities as Dr. Waters, Dr. Bhalchandra, and Dr. Dutt, and most of the members of the Medical Union have testified to its being neither contagious nor infectious. These are matters which invite serious consideration from our kind and benign Government, and the powers that be, who, it is ardently hoped, will not make segregation compulsory, but enforce it only in cases which are not taken good care of, and not properly attended to by medical men. Hoping that you will favour me by the publication of this letter in your daily organ.—Yours, &c.,

CHUNILAL F. DALAL, L. M. & S.

Oct. 14.

VII

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent in your issue of yesterday has thrown out a most timely suggestion that the persons attacked with the bubonic fever who have no kith or kin to attend them should only be segregated. A slight abatement in the virulence of the plague had a good effect upon persons intending to leave Bombay, but the news of the proclamation of the Municipal Commissioner regarding segregation of the persons suffering from the disease has spread like wild-fire amongst the ignorant masses and have a counter effect of inducing them to leave their dear homes with all their family as soon as they possibly can. The number of persons leaving Bombay is so great that we do not get hack victorias and bullock-cars in the native town; a very few that we can have demand a tremendous fare even for going over a short distance. It is also a rumour—a rumour which is likely to arouse religious feelings and thus create disturbances amongst the Hindus—that the dheds, whom they look upon as belonging to the lowest caste in the world, and whom they do not even touch are allowed to enter freely the houses where any symptom of the fever is suspected and to pollute everything therein, notwithstanding their repeated protests. Last night there was a strong belief amongst the cloth merchants that there would be a heavy strike to-morrow in Mandvie and amongst all the grain dealers in various localities, and that the cloth markets and other Hindu shops of every description all over Bombay would follow suit in a day or two. Such rumours and beliefs cause the greatest uneasiness to the human mind and the illiterate masses are losing confidence in the Government, which in their opinion do not at all care for their religious feelings.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 14. C. N.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. The distribution is very irregular, and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been in light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Goa and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess at Saugor, Jhansi and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Cawnpore and Agra, and the lowest 60° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are partially clouded at Delhi, Ratnagiri, Calicut, Bangalore, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin (1·28") and light to moderate showers at Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. The weather conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The weather is likely to become rather cloudy on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Ratnagiri.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

WEDNESDAY'S observations:—Pressure has generally changed very little and the barometric conditions are similar to those reported yesterday. Pressure is considerably higher than usual over the Peninsula and slightly higher over Northern India and Burma. North-westerly winds prevail in South Bengal and along the west coast of the Bay as far south as Masulipatam, but elsewhere the directions are very variable and almost everywhere the winds are exceptionally light. The temperature has fallen and is below the normal in Baluchistan and Sind, but in other places the heat is generally excessive, more particularly during the day. There has been a little rain in Lower Burma, the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon. Tavoy and Cochin report about one inch. The weather is very quiet throughout, and there is no signs at present of the usual heavy autumnal rain on the Madras coast.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original Colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 52, Harringdon Road, London, England."

BOMBAY VITAL STATISTICS.

MR. SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHA, has compiled the following particulars regarding the vital statistics of Bombay during the third quarter of the year :—

In my report for the first quarter of the current year I have stated that the health of the City of Bombay was not as good as that of the preceding quarter, as the total number of deaths (exclusive of still-born) from 1st January to 31st March 1896 was greater by 1,277 when compared with the mortality of the last quarter of 1895, and 499 greater than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. In the returns of the second quarter I have shown that the deaths were greater during that period than in the first quarter, being 7,021 against 6,957, showing an increment of 64. The mortality during the third quarter was still greater than in any of the two preceding quarters, totalling 7,477 during a period of 91 days (13 weeks) from 1st July to 29th September, (the returns of the two preceding quarters being for the same period of 91 days), or 7,585 from 1st July to 30th September (92 days). The deaths were less during the first half of the quarter under notice, but from the middle of August to the end of September the mortality has continued increasing heavily. To the bubonic fever or plague, which at present prevails in Bombay, may be ascribed partly the increase in the mortality during this quarter. This epidemic commenced its ravages from the beginning of September. No separate registration of the plague cases showing the actual additional mortality which has accrued from this epidemic has been published in the official weekly summary of deaths which appears in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, but it has been included and distributed into "remittent" and "simple continued" fevers. It is believed that more than two hundred persons have fallen victims to this scourge during September, when the highest number of deaths from all causes in one month during the past nine months of the current year is recorded. The prevalence of this plague was at first confined to the Mandvi district, where the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population, exclusive of still-born, during the four weeks ending the 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th September, was as follows :—75·29, 52·98, 87·84, and 110·43. Solitary instances of its prevalence in a few other districts have also been recorded. The Bunias and Hindus of other castes residing in the Mandvi district have mostly succumbed to this epidemic. 4 cases have occurred amongst the Mahomedan community also, and one Khoja had become the victim of the plague, but the other races have hitherto remained aloof from it. In the present year the mortality was at its highest pitch in the last week of September, when the death-roll numbered 720.

CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

The other causes of the increased mortality besides the bubonic fever were cholera, phthisis, nervous and respiratory systems, diarrhœa, dysentery, and other diseases of the digestive system, and old age and debility. The deaths from cholera in the first week of July were 61. This number subsequently increased gradually to 38 in the week ending 25th August, from which time a steady decrease has taken place, ending with 3 deaths only in the last week of September. During this quarter cholera has left an impress of 69 over the total deaths in the second quarter. The greatest number of victims to it in the current year was during the month of August. From phthisis nearly 12 persons died every day; the total deaths during the quarter exceeded those of the previous one by 187. Diarrhœa has also contributed 156 more deaths, and during the last two weeks of August the average number of daily victims was over 10. Dysentery and other diseases of the digestive system also carried off 57 and 61 respectively in excess of the previous quarter. As expressed in my last report, there has been a great diminution in the number of deaths from small-pox and measles than in the previous quarter. From fevers also a decrease of 99 deaths is recorded.

THE DEATH-RATE.

The annual death-rate proportion has again risen to 36·39 against 34·18 in the second quarter, 33·87 in the first quarter, and 27·64 in the last quarter of 1895. The maximum mortality in one week during the quarter occured, as stated above, in the last week of September, viz., in the seven days from the 22nd to the 29th, when 720 deaths were registered, against the maximum in one week of 687 in second quarter and 665 in the first quarter. This gives an average of 103 daily deaths in Bombay at the close of September, or one death in every 14 minutes. The minimum was during the third week of July,—from the 15th to the 21st,—when 524 deaths were reported, against the weekly minimum of 469 and 491 in the Second and First Quarters. It appears that there was a difference of 196 deaths between the maximum and the minimum mortality in one week during the quarter under notice, or, on an average, 28 more deaths each day. The minimum mortality gives a daily average of 75, and the maximum of 103.

Out of the several localities of Bombay, the greatest mortality prevailed in Kamathipura, 2nd Nagpada and Mandvi districts, where the annual death-rate per 1,000 was 54·92, 54·76 and 54·56, respectively, against 51·76, 66·68 and 32·82 in the previous quarter. In Khara Talao it was 49·84, Tardeo 47·80, Dongri 46·44, Chukla 43·60, Kumarvada 43·08, Byculla 41·76, Oomerkhari 41·44, Girgam 39·84 and a less proportion in other districts.

Atmongst the different races the mortality during the third quarter was greater amongst Hindus and Mussulmans by 299 and 166, respectively, than during the previous period, whilst it was less amongst Parsees and Europeans by 24 and 2 respectively. Amongst Native Christians the number was the same in both the present and the previous quarters.

I give below the total number of deaths (exclusive of still-born) and the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 among the chief races during the three quarters (each of 91 days) of the current year :—

	Total Deaths.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000.
Europeans	59	29·90
Parsees	335	28·23
Mussulmans	1,762	45·44
Hindus	4,306	32·92
Hindus Outcaste	683	58·68

The average daily number of births in Bombay during the quarter was 46·33, and of deaths 82·16, so that daily nearly 36 (35·83) more persons died every day than the number born therein. During the quarter the deaths have exceeded the births by 3,291. The total number of deaths in Bombay during the third quarter of the present year, i.e., from 1st July to 29th September 1896, embracing a period of 91 days, the same as in the previous two quarters, was 7,477, exclusive of 409 still-born. On an average 82·16 deaths per day have happened, or 3·42 deaths every hour, or nearly 7 deaths every 2 hours, against 77·15 and 76·45 deaths daily in the second and first quarters, respectively. The mortality is greater by 456 when compared with the large number of deaths in the preceding period, and 1,044 greater than in the corresponding (From 1st July to 30th September.) quarter of 1895. The death-rate per 1,000 of population, reckoned on the census of 1891, is equal to 36·39 against 34·18 and 33·87 in the second and first quarters, and 28·91 (Including 30th September the proportion will be 36·92 against 28·91.) in the corresponding quarter of 1895.

Still-born Births.—Of the 469 still-born births which took place during the quarter (or 5·15 a day) against 380 in the second and 376 in the first quarters of this year, and 404 in the corresponding quarter of 1895, there were 37 cases reported whose localities were unknown, 31 took place in Byculla, 25 in Kamathipura, 24 each in Oomerkhari and Girgaum, 23 in Chukla, 22 in Parel, 20 each in Mandvi, Dhobi Talao, and Sion, and 15 less number in other localities. In order of races, 273 still-born births occurred among Hindus of all castes and 46 among Hindu out-caste, 102 among Mussalmans, 19 among Parsees, 14 among Native Christians, 4 among Jews, 2 among Europeans, and 7 among unknown races.

Living Births.—4,216 living births took place during the three months, against 3,747 in the second and 3,993 in the first quarters, and 4,060 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. On an average the daily number of births in Bombay was 46·33, against 82·16 daily deaths. The maximum number of births in one week was 395 against 337 in the second, and 393 in the first quarters and the minimum was 253 against 244 in the second and 234 in the first quarters of 1896.

EUROPEANS.

The mortality amongst Europeans during the third quarter was on an average 2 every three days. The total deaths numbered 61 (including 2 still-born), against 64 (including 3 still-born) and 48 (including 2 still-born) in the second and first quarters, or, on an average, 19·86 deaths each month. The number of reported births was 38 against 46 in the previous quarter. The deaths have exceeded the births by 23 within these three months. The mortality from different diseases is classified as under :—Enteric and remittent fevers, 4 each; phthisis 2; nervous system 7; circulatory 4; respiratory 5; urinary 2; diarrhœa 11; dysentery 6; and other diseases of the digestive system 10, all other diseases under sections A and B of general diseases 1 each, drowning 1, and still-born 2.

PARSEES.

Deaths.—During the third quarter of 1896 the mortality amongst the Parsees was 335 (excluding 19 Still-born) against 359 and 333 in the second and first quarters respectively. The still-born births were, on an average, 6·33 each month. The death-rate per 1,000 of population is 28·23 against 30·26 and 22·17 in the second and first quarters, and 21·32 in the corresponding period of 1895. The average mortality each day was 3·68 against 3·94 and 2·90 in the second

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

UNDER the heading "A Plaint from Nelson's Column" a well-known Naval Officer says, a rumour has reached this airy altitude that the next anniversary of Trafalgar is to be honoured with a special celebration. I greatly appreciate this honour, and I rejoice to think that you are at last beginning to appreciate the true significance of that glorious day. The brave fellows who laid down their lives will not have bled in vain if England will but realise what that victory won for her. But I have a personal request to make—that I may be removed from this lofty pinnacle, and be placed once more amongst the people for whom I so gladly laid down my life. What have I done to merit this degrading punishment? Perhaps you don't know that "mast-heading" was reserved in my day for naughty middies, who were stuck aloft, and often left there by those who sent them—"out of sight, out of mind!"—as has happened in my own case! I am sure that none of my old associates had a hand in this gross indignity; none but a parcel of Cockney land-lubbers could have perpetrated such a heartless joke as to "mast-head" and admiral by way of honouring him! A word more. Why am I surrounded by generals?—worthy men, no doubt; but it was not with such as these that I fought and bled! Where are the men who stood by my side at Trafalgar? where is the noble Collingwood? where Hardy? where Blackwood? and a host of others who helped to win that glorious day? It is an insult to their memory and to me that none of them should be thought worthy to support me! No admiral decorates Waterloo Place! Then why should soldiers be allowed to oust the noble fellows who fought at Trafalgar? In the name of my brother-officers—in the name of all who fell on that glorious day, let Trafalgar Square be devoted to the memory of those only who took part in the battle whose name it bears.

Under our present system field-officers who have never commanded more than a battalion, and that but seldom, are required to frame plans and write orders as if they had been doing such things for years. The best men—that is to say the coolest hands—will make the best show of course, but even these cannot possibly appear to the same advantage as if they had had some previous practice. Writing orders, for example, depends not merely upon knowing what movements are the best to order but also upon familiarity with what is nothing but mere routine. A bad tactician, familiar with writing orders, can easily pass a better examination than a born soldier who is new to the art of putting his ideas on paper. In the field we require not only to have orders written clearly and concisely, in proper form according to the usual routine, but also, far more, to have the right inspiration upon which orders are to be written. We have plenty of officers well fitted to write orders who are yet incapable of directing operations, but we have also numbers of others who, although capable of promptly deciding what to do, are wholly unpractised in expressing their conceptions. Therefore all majors who are considered fit for command should be permitted or compelled to present themselves for an entrance examination, and if they pass should undergo a special course of instruction at the Staff College, lasting, say, six months, or even less.

Vice-Admiral Gervais, who commands the French Mediterranean Squadron, very narrowly escaped being shot the other day by his own men. The squadron was at machine-gun and "gun-tube" practice, which latter differs from gun practice inasmuch as instead of full-sized projectiles 1½oz. balls only are fired from the guns, or rather from a tube inserted into them. The battle ships were moving in single file, about 1,300 yards apart, each having in tow, about 440 yards astern, a target at which the cruisers fired from a distance of 1,300 yards or so. The cruisers had strict orders not to fire unless at such an angle as to ensure absolute immunity of the battleships. Notwithstanding these orders a hail of bullets suddenly fell on the battleship Brennus, the vice-admiral's flagship. The discharge came from the Hotchkiss guns of the torpedo-cruiser Vautour, which were firing at the targets which the Brennus had in tow.

An artillery officer who is known as an authority on explosives has made the subject of spontaneous explosions one of special study. From numerous notes compiled by him on the subject he considers there is abundant proof that such an accident will rarely be of isolated occurrence, but in by far the majority of cases will be one of a series happening almost simultaneously. The following is one out of numerous recorded instances of such coincidence, of which several are quoted by our contemporary. "On July 3, 1895, explosion of hydrogen at the Aerostatic Park of Berlin; on the next day an almost identical accident at the Aerostatic Park of Antwerp. On the same day several explosions of various kinds in the same region." These numerous coincidences, coupled with the fact that, as the writer proves by numerous instances, strong atmospheric disturbances were usually observed at the time when spontaneous explosions took place—thus for instance in the case quoted, on July 1 and 2 violent thunderstorms broke all over Germany, and on the 3rd and 4th the stormy zone extended to Holland and Belgium—lead the French expert to believe that atmospheric influences, and in all probability atmospheric electricity, may be at the bottom of many hitherto unexplained cases of apparently spontaneous explosion and ignition of inflammable substances.

We venture to offer to the Navy League a suggestion for their consideration in connection with the completion of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign. They have an organisation all over the country, and the proposal we make is one in which that organisation can be used with advantage. There are numbers of officers and men of the sea service who were actually engaged in the enemy during the Russian War, but who do not come within the rules entitling them to claim the Black Sea or the Baltic medal. Many of these persons were repeatedly under fire and the fire of white European troops; it is, therefore, putting an undeserved stigma on them to leave them without a recognition so freely accorded to many others. Why should not these officers and men receive the just recognition of their efforts to perform their duty to their country? To grant a medal now would be exactly in accordance with precedent.

The political relations of Spain, the launch of the Cristobal Colon at Sestri Ponente, and the general naval activity of the Spanish Government, lend interest to the situation of the new fleet built or building in Spanish ports. The Pelayo, which is the largest Spanish armourclad completed (9,900 tons), is now in commission at Cadiz as the flagship of Rear-Admiral Requera. The fine armoured cruiser Vizcaya (7,000 tons), built at Bilbao, which made twenty-one knots at her trials, is in her company, and two sister cruisers, the Infanta Maria Teresa and Almirante Oquendo, were recently at Barcelona. Of three other sister ships, the Princesa de Asturias is just about to be launched at Carracas, if she has not already taken the water, and the Cardenal Cisneros is well advanced at Ferrol, while the Cataluna is on the stocks at Carthagena. These splendid cruisers, with engines of 15,000 horse-power, have a nominal speed of twenty knots, exceeded on trial by the Maria Teresa and Vizcaya, and carry two 11in. Hontoria guns severally in turrets fore and aft, and five 5·5in. guns on each broadside, besides a large number of smaller quick-firers. At Cadiz the greatest activity is being displayed in pushing on the Empereador Carlos V. (9,000 tons), which was launched last year. About 900 men are at work upon her. The cruiser Lepanto, a sister of the unfortunate Reina Regente and the Alfonso XIII., is nearing completion at Carthagena, but is not expected to be ready for her trials until March. The Alfonso XIII. has undergone some modifications and is still at Ferrol. At the same port three gunboats of about 800 tons are in hand—the Don Alvaro de Bazan, Dona Maria de Molina, and Marques de la Victoria. In addition to these, as is well-known, Spain possesses a number of smaller cruisers and gunboats, constructed within the last ten years, besides her torpedo flotilla and several obsolete vessels at Carthagena, Carracas, and Ferrol, some of which might be commissioned on an emergency.

The *New York Sun* grew vigorously picturesque in its account of the operations of Admiral Bunce's squadron. The patriots who on muggy days frequent the breezy shores of Staten Island had never seen a nobler assemblage of Yankee battle-ships than those which then tugged at their anchors off Tomkinsville and Stapleton. Never were so many thousands of pounds of powder shot from the guns. The concussion on board the battle-ships Indiana and Massachusetts was described by her officers and men as terrific. "The 2,000lb. anchor of the Indiana, unbent from the cable, was blown from the port bow and 30ft. into the air by the mighty shock caused by the discharge of the 13in. gun fired ahead at a triangular canvas target set in the sea. The anchor, as it struck the water, well under the bows of the advancing battleship, splashed spray on her deck; but Captain Bob Evans was too busy to stop to investigate the loss." Captain Bob kept right on shooting off more gunpowder and steel as if nothing had happened. In the Indiana the sea seemed to tremble with the vibration when her main battery let its ponderous missiles loose. "Every gun on the port side barked or roared or thundered at the target. It was a new sensation to all hands. The awful concussion made the men at the great rifles temporarily deaf; the nitre from the powder blistered their faces, and powder grains more than 1 in. in thickness dropped on the decks, freckling them with holes more than ⅛in. deep." The honours fell to the Raleigh, but the target practice was generally good. The Massachusetts, however, met with an accident. Her men had not become familiar with the handling of the turret-turning machinery, and the turrets got away from them, as they once did in the New York. The long barrels of the 13in. gun swung around till they hit portions of the superstructure and did some damage. Admiral Bunce is continuing the manœuvres between Sandy Hook and the Capes of the Delaware, and according to the *New York World* the junior officers are to be given the opportunity of handling the ships.

HE INVESTED ONLY 7-6.

THERE is a man who has spent the past twenty-five years of his life exploring for gold and other minerals in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand. He has no doubt picked up some money, yet he says that the investment of 7-6 brought him in bigger returns than any other he ever made.

Yet, hold on a minute. Don't let us jump to the conclusion that we can all get rich out of the proceeds of 7-6 till we hear further from this financier. He has a humorous way of putting a serious thing, for which we should like him all the more. Some folk have no idea that sound sense and genuine fun are twin brothers, but they are all the same.

Our friend's name is William Bromfield Peck, and he lives at Russell, New Zealand, a long way off. He says it is a lovely country and intends to stay in it the balance of his days. As he landed in Australia, from Englad, in 1866, he has been there long enough to know what he is taking about. He advises persons of limited means who would like to become small landholders to emigrate to New Zealand.

Still, he reminds us that in the end we must pay for what we get. "The calling of a prospector, for instance," said Mr. Peck, "is full of hard work. Besides, it entails rough living, such as salt junk, soddened damper, with tea in bucketfuls. One must have the digestive capacity of an ostrich or an anaconda to stand that diet for long. It must therefore be taken as proof of the good machinery incide of my system, when I mention that I actually stood it for nearly twenty-five years.

"My punishment was delayed, you see, but it didn't fail. At last the climax came, and I was prostrated with agonising pain in the stomach and all the other symptoms of a profound derangement of all the digestive organs. I had to knock off work and cease all exertion. I was imbued with disgust with all things mundane. 'I believe that dyspepsia is responsible for a large portion of the world's suicide!'"

Mr. Peck's conjecture is exactly parralled, with the fact as set forth in the official statistics of all civilised countries. No other disease so demoralises and depresses human nature. It attacks the secret strongholds of the reason and drives people insane; it stupifies the sensibilities; it turns men and wowen into selfish, usless, nuisances; it impels them to commit crime. All this in addition to their own desolation and suffering. Yes, Mr. Peck is quite right.

But to get back to what he says about himself.

"At the advice of friends—Mr. W. Williams of this place—I began to take the far-famed Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. What result did it have? I'll tell you: 'It has transformed me from a prematurely old man into one quite regenarated.'

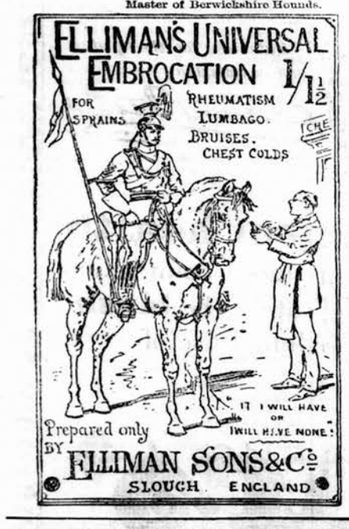
"I am a rapid eater and can't break myself of the bad habit. Hence I make it a point to keep a bottle by me always hand an occasional dose when necessary to set me right.

"I can safely assert that the investment of 7-6 in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was the best I ever made in all my chequered career. You may depend that I prescribe, this medicine to all and sundry people I come in contact with. Prior ta using it I spent pounds at different times but only got partial relief. The Syrup, seems to make straight for the seat of the trouble. I pen these lines just to show other sufferers the way out. There are any number of respectable persons here who can attest the truth of what I have written.—Respectfully (Signed) Wm. Bromfield Peck, Russell, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, July 2nd, 1892."

We don't call for witnesses, Mr. Peck's tale is frankness and truth itself. We hold out our hand in greeting across the sea. Dyspepsia is a living death, and Mother Seigel gives new life. Millions sing that chorus. But he had better eat slower. Write again and tell us you are doing so, Friend Peck.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

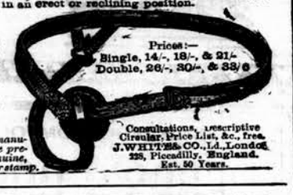
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.


SOLID LEATHER
ELASTIC WEBS
BELTS
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Prices:—Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/- Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6
Consultations, prescriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free. J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 50 Years.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.

CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the Artificial Chemical Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

"ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."

"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. the Duchess of York.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY. Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

MAINTAINS THE HIGEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Est. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA ... maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c,

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18597, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NATURE'S REVOLT. FEVER-STRICKEN!!

THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us." We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., By J. C. Eno's Patent.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet.

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

What to Drink in Hot Climates

Barley Water made from Robinson's PATENT Barley and nicely flavoured with lemon.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

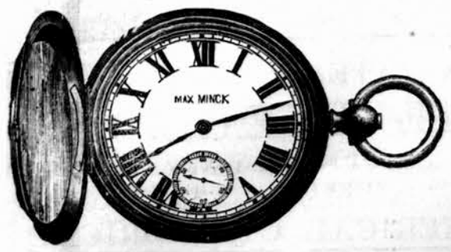
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

Digitized by Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE CHEAPEST

BECAUSE THE BEST.



THE MOST **DURABLE,**
THE MOST **RELIABLE,**
THE MOST **ELEGANT.**

PATENT LEVER WATCHES, STERLING SILVER CASES.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
FOR THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier's" Hunter, Key-winding ... ... Rs. 28.	Half-Hunter... ... ...Rs. 29
"Army" Hunter do. ... ... „ 38.	Half-Hunter... ... ... „ 39
Superior Hunter as above ... ... „ 65.	Half-Hunter... ... ... „ 70
Do. do. Open Face, Keyless action ... ... Rs. 38 to „ 45	
Do. do. Half-Hunter do. ... ... „ 55	
Nickel Silver Lever Watches ... ... from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35	

Illustrated Price List of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches, Chains, Jewellery, Household, Office, Regimental, and Carriage Clocks, one of the Largest and Best Selections in India.

MAX MINCK & CO., LAHORE AND SIMLA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST. **PENS**

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** *of every Bottle of the*

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St., London.

...r ptive pamphlet which can be had from Bombay Gazette Office.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

TANTALUS SPIRIT STANDS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3¼ in., Rs. 4-8 each.

Silver Mounted Toilets in Cases, Rs. 40, Rs. 56, and Rs. 80.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.

Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Rs. 36.

Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, Rs. 46, and Rs. 65.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 4 in., Rs. 9-8.

BOMBAY & POONA.

FANCY CABINET GOODS.

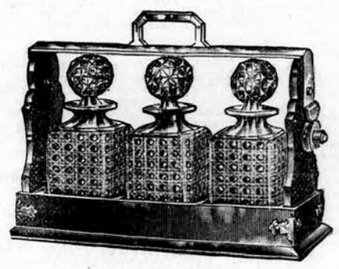
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 35.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.

Tantalus Spirit Stand .....Rs. 35.
Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... „ 26.

New Jewel, Perfume and Toilet Cabinet, Rs. 200.

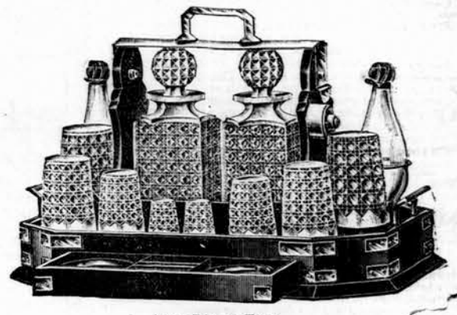


Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 80.

Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 38.

Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.

Combination Spirit, Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet, Rs. 180.



After Dinner Tray, Rs. 240.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry
PEARS INVENTOR
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated **FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.**

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Stores throughout India.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

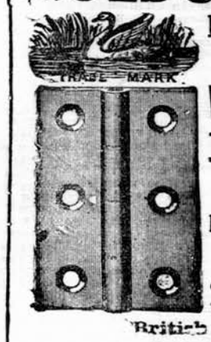
PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.